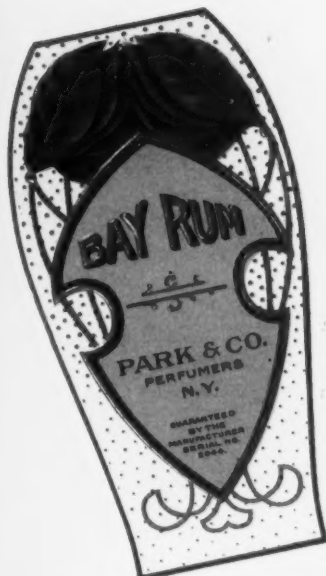


# The American Perfumer

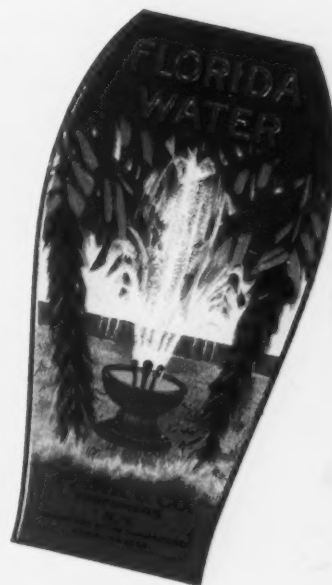
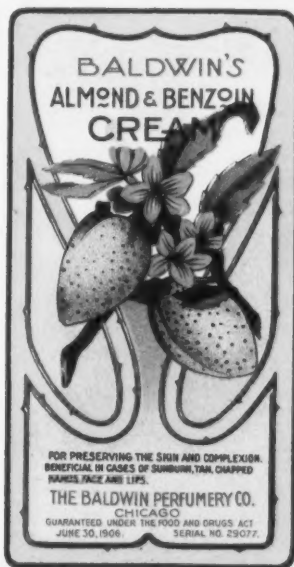
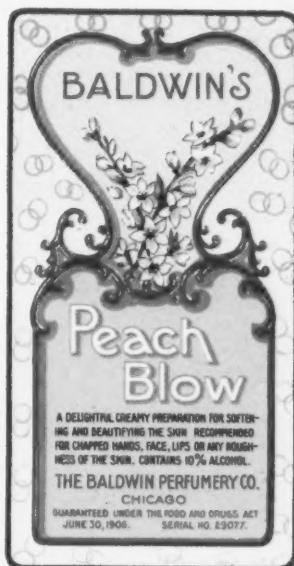
and Essential Oil Review

OCT. 1912

Perfumer Publishing Co.  
80 Maiden Lane, New York.



Designed, Embossed  
and Lithographed by  
The  
**Buedingen**  
Box & Label  
Co.



OFFICES  
**BROWN & STATE STS.,**  
**ROCHESTER, N.Y.**  
and  
**200 BROADWAY,**  
**NEW YORK.**

SEE PAGE X

USED BY THE LARGEST CONSUMER  
MUST BE A REASON FOR IT

BERTRAND'S CONCRETES AND ESSENTIAL OILS  
FRANZ FRITZSCHE & CO.'S SYNTHETICS  
PETCHEFF'S OTTO OF ROSE  
PURITAN BRAND ESSENTIAL OILS

SELLING AGENTS  
**ROCKHILL & VIETOR**  
FOR  
114 John Street, New York, 17 North Franklin St.,  
Chicago.

# CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY

FACTORIES: NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. NEW YORK OFFICE 290 BROADWAY

## Manufacturers of SHEET AND CAST METAL SPECIALTIES

Screw Caps and Cologne Sprinklers for bottles. Talcum and  
Tooth Powder Tops, Aluminum Collapsible Drinking Cups,  
Collapsible Tubes, Etc.



OIL COPPER

Sole Mfrs. of Drummond Pat. Closed Tube.



NEW CORRUGATED TUBE  
Pat. Oct. 4, 1910.



**TALC**  
ALL GRADES  
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC  
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

**LIGHT  
CHALK**  
Preopltated

Particularly adapted to tooth powder and  
toilet preparations. Interesting prices.

**W. B. DANIELS, 252 Front St., New York.**

## THE "CHUIT-NAEF" VIOLETS

**ALEFOL**

(Alpha-Ionone)

**BETAFOL**

(Beta-Ionone)

**ATONONE**

**VIOZONE**

**IRALIA**

**VIOLETTONE**

**T**HESE six violet products, each of a distinctive character, provide the perfumer with a harmonic odor scale. With these he may compose aromatic "chords," just as the musician uses the musical scale. The nose and the ear are wonderfully alike in their responsiveness to fine shades of expression; and to give full play to his originality and skill every perfumer **MUST** have recourse to the modernly developed instruments of his art.

*Write us for a set of samples, prices, etc.*

**M. NAEF & CO., Geneva, Switzerland**

SUCCESSORS TO CHUIT, NAEF & CO.

**UNGERER & CO., Sole Agents**

22 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

:: ::

514 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

**273 Pearl Street, New York**

244 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

## NATURAL ESSENTIAL OIL OF ALMONDS

We have manufactured this for more than three quarters of a century. We market it in 1 lb. amber bottles, sealed with blue signature band and labelled:

*Allen's Essential Oil of Bitter Almond  
Deprived of Hydrocyanic Acid*

It is what it is labelled  
without  
RESERVATION or EQUIVOCATION

**Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.** London, England

Established 1833

Allen's Products Are Everywhere Recognized as of Exceptional Excellence.  
Stock held by UNGERER & CO., 273 Pearl St., New York.

208 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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### "SCHIMMEL & CO.'S"

Synthetic Flower Oils are the Standard  
Basic Products for the Manufacture of  
HIGH-GRADE PERFUMERY

## Oil of Geranium Rose, artificial

is the latest novelty which we have placed upon the market in order to provide for our patrons a perfect substitute for the extremely high-priced natural Oils of Geranium.

Unlike many other substitutes, our oil does not only possess the characteristic *first odor* of Geranium, but also the *full* and *rich rose-like body effect* of the finest grades of the natural oil.

*High-grade Odor Qualities      Great Stability of Odor  
Unusual Lasting Qualities*

render this product the *Ideal Substitute* of Geranium for general use in perfumery. Samples upon application.

New York

**Fritzsche Brothers**

**EMBOSSSED SEALS  
AND LABELS**  
FOR  
**PERFUMERY TRADE**  
EXQUISITE DESIGNS ~  
*Perfumery Labels and Soap  
Wraps stamped in Gold &  
Perfection Leaf both  
untarnishable*  
Write for Samples  
**R.M. KRAUSE** 23 W. 3rd St.  
NEW YORK



## Labeling Pastes

Especially adapted for the

### Perfumery Trade

**Sphinx Paste**—For high grade labels to glass or paper.

**Tinnol**—For plain or lacquered tins.

**Machine Gum**—For wood or pasteboard.

**Condensed Paste Powder**—1 lb. makes 2 gallons snow  
white paste for general pasting purposes.

For further particulars write

**The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York**

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ALL —  
- GRADES  
SAMPLES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED  
**W.H. WHITTAKER, 245 FRONT ST., NEW YORK**



## Leaders of the Box Craft

ARTISTIC AND ORIGINAL

We have originated many of the most suc-  
cessful and artistic American perfume boxes

ANY SIZE ANY STYLE ANY TIME

**WM. BUEDINGEN & SON, Rochester, N. Y.**

New York Office: 100 William Street

ABOUT 57 MORE SHOPPING DAYS UNTIL  
**CHRISTMAS**  
SO MAKE YOUR "TOILET" PREPARATIONS EARLY & SEND  
FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF  
**STOCK PERFUMERY LABELS**  
**THE JARDEN LITHOGRAPHING CO.**  
310 - 16 N. 11TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,



*We solicit a trial order for*

## LAUTIER'S ROSE ESSENCE

CONCRETE AND SEMI LIQUID  
OF NEW CROP

Manufactured by the most scientific  
methods, whereby the delicate perfume of  
the Rose is perfectly preserved.

## LAUTIER FILS

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BEYROUTH, SYRIA

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

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CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

Benzyl Acetate

Benzyl Benzoate

Phenylethyl Alcohol

*VERY interesting prices  
for quantities*

## DR. SCHMITZ & CO.

G. m. b. H.

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*Sole Agents and Distributors*

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.

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Included amongst the specialties of

## L. GIVAUDAN

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

ARE

GERANIUM ROSE ARTIFICIAL  
BERGAMOT ARTIFICIAL

Both of perfect quality, and which may be used to great advantage, considering  
the prices of the natural Oils. Samples and prices cheerfully furnished.

*WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRY FOR ANY SYNTHETIC*

## GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.

Exclusive Selling Agents

NEW YORK

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# TOMBAREL FRERES

GRASSE, FRANCE

ELSON & BREWER, Inc., 20 Gold St., NEW YORK

SOLE AGENTS

Natural Flower Essences,

Absolutes,

Oil of Lavender,

Oil of Bois de Rose Femelle,

Oil of Neroli Selected Flowers,

Oil of Vetivert (Indian), aged, finest,  
Maigloeckchen.

(Samples and prices for contracts submitted on request)

## ADHERON

FOR the manufacture of  
the most scientific and  
hygienic Face Powders.

Most Powders are Fleeting;  
ADHERON will make them stick—ad-  
herent, invisible and waterproof—will not  
mix with perspiration nor scale off, as  
ordinary Face Powders do.

Very valuable also for Hygienic Talcum.

For samples address

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## OTTO OF ROSE BATZOUROFF

TRADE MARK  MARK.

An absolutely pure, and in  
fact the finest Otto of Rose  
ever offered on the Ameri-  
can market.

Batzouroff's Otto is highly  
esteemed and used by the  
leading French Perfumers.

**ELSON & BREWER, Inc.**

20 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK  
and M. L. BARRETT & CO., CHICAGO

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**Synfleur Quality**

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials



## Synfleur Co-Operation and Synfleur Materials Insure Success

Manufacturers throughout the world using Synfleur materials appreciate that Synfleur quality has helped them materially in creating new business and in holding old business. Having our fingers on the public pulse, knowing what type of odors are popular, we are always pleased to suggest to our friends new combinations for their exclusive use. This service has proven highly profitable to our friends. Our suggestions bring results.

### THE INQUIRY

Some time ago, for instance, one of our clients, an Eastern manufacturing house, who desired to market a new proprietary odor, applied to us for suggestions. Our co-operation was freely extended and we suggested a formula employing a number of Synfleur materials. Our friends now report and give

### THE RESULT

"We are having very good success and although we did not get started until late in the season, we have sold one hundred thousand boxes. The odor is becoming very popular."

Merely one expression of opinion out of many. Synfleur materials certainly bring results, and Synfleur co-operation will be found valuable.

Let us co-operate with you.



**Synfleur Scientific Laboratories**

Established 1849

Alois von Isakovich, Proprietor  
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.





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**Synfleur Quality**

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials



## Synfleur Manufacturing Service

is not an experiment,—it has proven its value. It has assisted manufacturers throughout the world in bringing their goods up-to-date, in marketing absolutely standard products. Every firm using Synfleur materials in manufacturing quantities, has our full co-operation. Science is progressive,—no matter how well we may know a subject, we can always profit by adopting new ideas, by intelligent co-operation.

One of the largest manufacturing corporations in the country, who have had occasion to refer to us a number of times, for manufacturing information, advises us as follows:

"We thank you for the care with which you have treated the subject and we assure you that we appreciate it. Our general manager requests me to convey his appreciation and he thanks you for the valuable information furnished."

This letter, signed by the managing chemist of one of the largest corporations, shows the care used in answering questions asked by our friends and in supplying manufacturing data that will prove valuable to any manufacturing plant.

Let us co-operate.



**Synfleur Scientific Laboratories**

Established 1889

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor  
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.





**A. MASCHMEIJER, JR.**  
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

**AMBER A  
AMBER N**

Natural Ambergris substitutes excelling same in strength.

Excellent fixatives for high-grade floral perfumes, and also invaluable for fancy odors.

**BERNARD-ESCOFFIER FILS**  
GRASSE, FRANCE

Liquid Concrete  
Flower Essence

**JASMIN**

Absolutely natural  
finest possible  
quality.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE U. S. AND CANADA

**GEORGE V. GROSS**  
25 OLD SLIP NEW YORK



IF YOU ARE NOT USING  
THE **WIRZ** PLUG  
SPRINKLER

You are not using the Best Sprinkler Made

Ask for { PRICES  
SAMPLES  
CATALOG } **A. H. WIRZ**  
913-917 Cherry Street  
PHILADELPHIA

**E. Sachsse & Co., Leipzig**

Established 1859.  
Manufacturers of

**High-Class Essential Oils**

Oils Ambrette, Cinnamon pure, Orris Root, etc.

**TERPENELESS ESSENTIAL OILS**

Oils Bay, Lemon, Orange, Rosemary, etc. These Terpeneless Essential Oils are manufactured by a new process of our own, and are far superior to other makes.

**ARTIFICIAL ESSENTIAL OILS**

Oils Bergamot, Neroli, Rose, Ylang Ylang.

**SYNTHETIC PERFUMES**

Beeswax perfume, Benzylacetate, Geraniol, Hyacinth, Muguet, Nerolin, Trefol.

**FLOWER OILS, Free of Alcohol and Fatty Substances**

Honeysuckle, Hyacinth, Lily of the Valley, Narcissus, Pinkblossom, Sweet Pea, Violets.

All bottles must bear our trade mark

Agents for the United States:  
**Magnus, Mabee & Reynard**  
257 Pearl Street  
NEW YORK





**The  
New England  
Collapsible Tube Co.**

OF NEW LONDON, CT., U. S. A.

will be pleased, at all times, to  
answer inquiries and submit  
quotations on

**Pure Tin Tubes**

**Plain—Decorated—Corrugated  
and Embossed**

Samples, special designs, color  
schemes, artistic lettering, in  
fact any information in regard  
to these popular containers will  
be furnished gratis.

LET THE

**New England Collapsible Tube Co.**

HELP YOU TO MAKE GOOD.

**OTTO ROSE D'OR**

THERE are many grades of otto coming  
from Bulgaria, but only those dis-  
tilled from the odoriferous RED Roses  
(*Rosa damascena*) are worthy of attention.

In every one of our 14 distilleries in  
the hearts of the best districts, we use none  
but these roses. Our stills are of the most  
modern type, and our experience over  
three generations insures the best pos-  
sible oil.

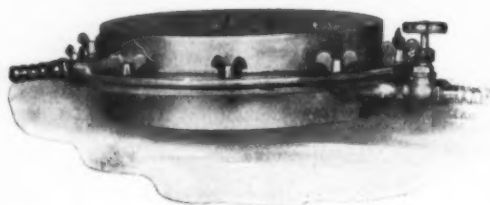
We offer in Rose D'Or each year the  
best of that year's crop.

**BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CO.  
KAZANLIK, BULGARIA**

American Agents

**UNGERER & CO. :: :: New York  
Phila. Chicago San Francisco**

**Where Do Your Profits Go?**



(Patent applied for)

Old fashioned methods are expensive.  
Funnel filters are slow.

THE DAVIS AUTOMATIC FILTER, fil-  
tering in vacuum, saves its cost many times  
over by preventing loss by evaporation (5  
to 10%).

The filter being of pure Aluminum will not  
discolor the most delicate compounds—cast  
solidly is practically indestructible.

Valves, taps, gaskets are interchangeable.

Filters without attention.

Flow always under control.

Filter and bottle filler combined.

One DAVIS AUTOMATIC FILTER does the work of a battery of old fashioned funnel  
filters.

Works well with any liquid preparation—Toilet Water—Bay Rum—Alcohol—Liquid Soap  
—Witch Hazel and Hair Tonics or Lotions requiring the closest filtration to clarify.

**M. L. Barrett & Co., Distributors**  
233 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois

## LITHOGRAPHED TIN BOXES

Your tin boxes may be either simple containers or active and efficient selling agents for your goods.

If simply containers, paper bags, card board boxes or plain tin cans will do.

But if they are to be selling agents for you they should be well made, attractive in appearance and designed in all respects as to decoration and manufacture for the purpose they are to be used.

This is the kind we make—the “Stopper” Quality.

*(See illustration on back cover, this issue)*

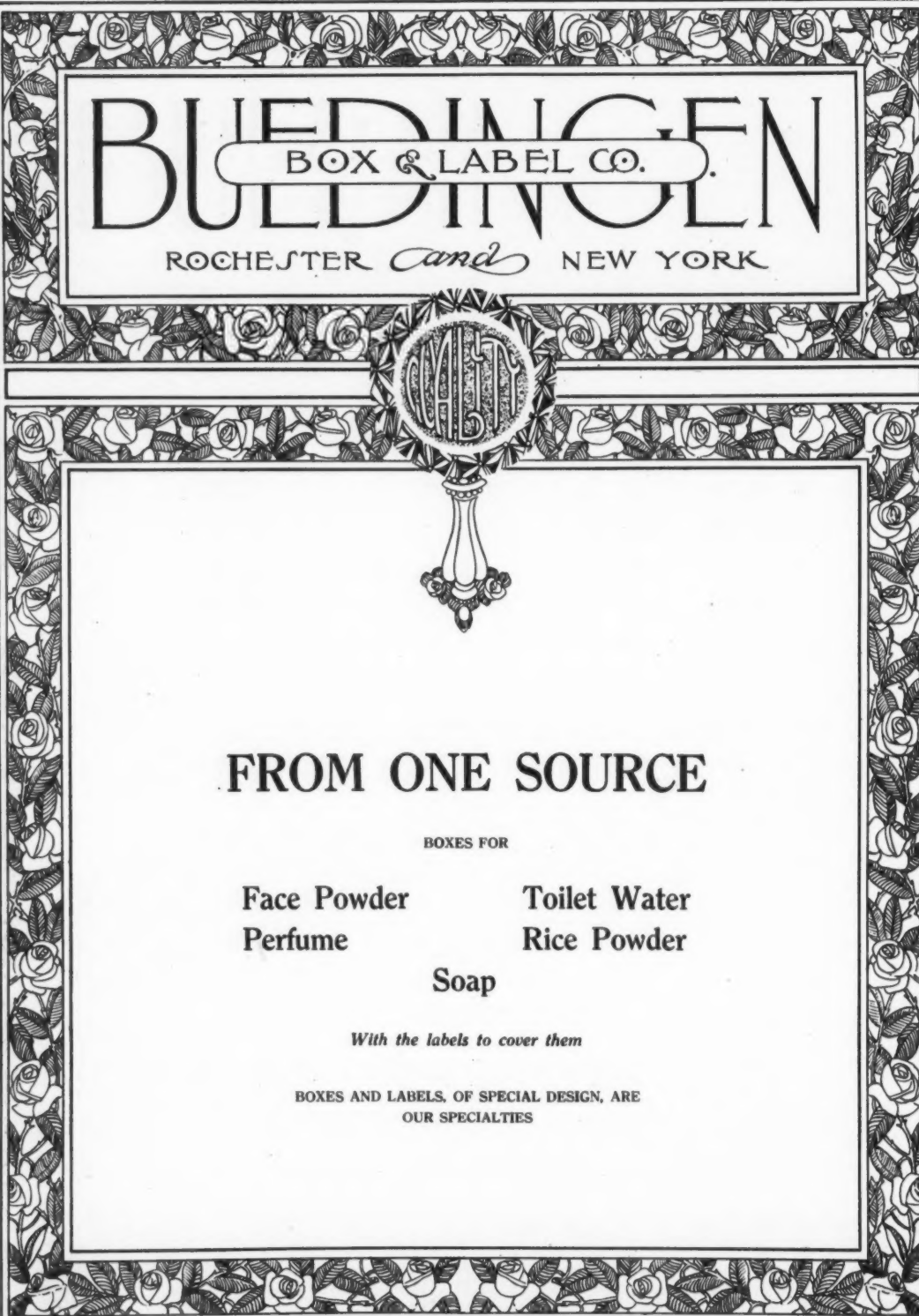
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### AMERICAN STOPPER COMPANY


DWIGHT AND VERONA STREETS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE SIGN OF  
American **STOPPER** Company  
Bklyn. N. Y.  
SUPERIORITY



**BUEDDINGEN**  
BOX & LABEL CO.  
ROCHESTER *and* NEW YORK



**FROM ONE SOURCE**

BOXES FOR

Face Powder	Toilet Water
Perfume	Rice Powder
Soap	

*With the labels to cover them*

BOXES AND LABELS, OF SPECIAL DESIGN, ARE  
OUR SPECIALTIES



# HEIKO

TRADE MARK REG U. S. PATENT OFFICE



# LILAC A



Latest Novelty of H. & Co.



**Heiko-Rose**

**Heiko-Red Rose**

**Rose Moderne, H. & Co.**

**Oil Rose, Genuine**

With these you can produce any desired rose effect.

**Heiko Lupine, Heiko Reseda, Heiko Pink**

**Heiko Bergamot (Syn. Bergamot Oil)**

*Write for Price List*

**HEINE & CO., -**

**7 Platt Street  
NEW YORK**

XII

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

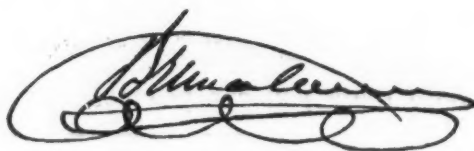
# BRUNO COURT

## GRASSE, FRANCE

Manufacturer of the Finest Grade Essential Oils



To the man who knows:  
Bruno Court Pomades.



Address all Inquiries to

**COMPAGNIE MORANA, 184 Fifth Ave., New York**

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

XIII

# COMPAGNIE MORANA

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ZURICH

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PARIS

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NEW YORK

20 E. Illinois St.  
CHICAGO

Manufacturers of the Finest Grade Synthetic Oils



## JASMINS ARTIFICIAL

**O**N account of the failure of the crop of Natural Jasmin, artificial Jasmins will be much in demand. Contract now to obtain best prices.

[SEE OPPOSITE AND NEXT PAGE]

Address all Inquiries to

**COMPAGNIE MORANA, 184 Fifth Avenue, New York**

XIV

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

# CHRISTO CHRISTOFF

## KAZANLIK, BULGARIA

Manufacturer of the Finest Grade Otto of Rose

TRADE



MARK

**M**OST of the largest world-renowned  
perfumers in Paris use ONLY

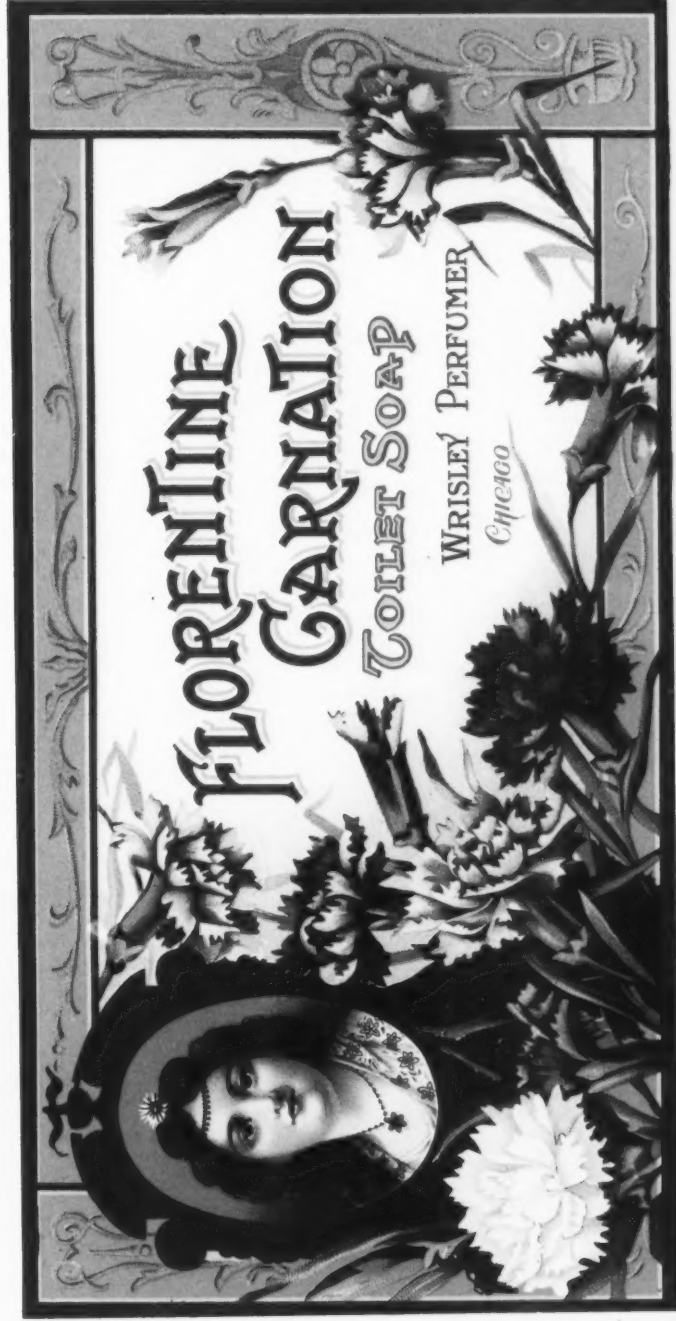
**CHRISTOFF'S  
OTTO of ROSE**

because it is the standard of all Ottos  
of Rose.

Address all Inquiries to

**COMPAGNIE MORANA, 184 Fifth Avenue, New York**





ROCHESTER,  
N. Y.

The Buedingen Box & Label Co.

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

NEW YORK,  
N. Y.

# BUEDDINGEN

BOX & LABEL CO.

ROCHESTER *and* NEW YORK



## Soap Maker

☞ In showing these inserts we rely on your judgment. This is good printing. We know it, and do not hesitate to offer it as a sample, believing that it will attract your favorable attention.

☞ If we are right, you should write.



## SOAP BOXES

☞ Plain or fancy. Always well made.

(Write for prices)

# TH. MÜHLETHALER CO.



TRADE MARK  
FACTORY  
NYON,  
SWITZ.

SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL RAW MATERIALS

FOR TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMES  
ESSENTIAL OILS ETC.

**UNITED STATES BRANCH**

80 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



TRADE MARK  
FACTORY  
GRASSE,  
FRANCE.

## JASMINE FLOR

EXQUISITE NATURAL ODOR  
DOES NOT DISCOLOR

DONALD WILSON, Mgr.

### THURSTON & BRAIDICH

IMPORTERS

No. 128 William St., New York City

Mexican Vanilla Beans

Bourbon Vanilla Beans

South American  
Vanilla Beans

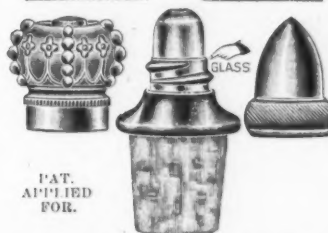
Tahiti Vanilla Beans

Angostura Tonka Beans

### Perfect Glass Sprinkler

A BEAUTIFUL COMBINATION OF  
GLASS SPOUT AND METAL TOP

**CANNOT CORRODE**



CONTENTS OF BOTTLE CANNOT COME  
IN CONTACT WITH ANY METAL

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

OUR SPECIALTY: PERFUME AND TOILET WATER BOTTLES  
SEND US, AT OUR EXPENSE, samples of  
Bottles you are using and get our prices. You  
will want us to supply your needs, if you do so.

**SWINDELL BROS.**

Baltimore, Md.

N. Y. Office - - 200 Broadway  
Manufacturers of High Grade Flint and Colored Cover-  
ed Pot Bottles for Perfumers, Druggists and Chemists

# TOILET SET BOTTLES



We wish to call the attention of the trade to our line of these bottles which are used largely by the consumer for the holidays.

Why not obtain a stock of these and fill them with your products?

We carry a complete line of these bottles, and on receipt of your request will give complete information and prices.

We also make a specialty of supplying glass containers of all kinds. Shall we send you our price list showing these?



## WHITALL TATUM COMPANY

46 and 48 Barclay Street,  
NEW YORK.

410-416 Race Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

91 Washington St., N.,  
BOSTON.

876 Mission Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Glass Factories { MILLVILLE, N. J.  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Rubber Factory: KEYPORT, N. J.

10 Barrack Street,  
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Samples of our goods can be seen at our sample room, 14 N. Franklin Street, Chicago.



### THE FIRST NUMBER IS OUT

It contains the following articles:

A Talk With the Editor; American Originality; Progressive Perfumery; Ethyl Alcohol Reagent, etc., etc.

Get a Copy and Read it From Cover to Cover. IT'S FREE

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR OTHERS WE CAN DO FOR YOU

The demand for new perfumes is constantly increasing.

Delving entirely in perfumery chemistry we are bound to encounter new products all the time.

Many a manufacturing Perfumer owes his success to the use of some rare chemical perfume body; if you are looking for a new odor you will find us capable of supplying you with something which will lend it a certain individuality.

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

## VAN DYK & CO.

MEXICO: 3-A Calle de Flamencos No. 28, Mexico City

4 and 6 PLATT STREET  
NEW YORK

CUBA: Muralla No. 68, Havana



# ROURE-BERTRAND FILS

Grasse (A. M.) France

Absolute Essence

## R O S E

Contains all the odor principles of the flower.  
Indispensable in the best Rose perfumes.  
For twelve years the acknowledged peer of all Rose flower products.  
Samples furnished on application.

We are the Exclusive Selling Agents for United States and Canada of  
Oil Ylang Ylang—Julio Witte      Oil Ylang Ylang—Siegert

American Branch, 18 Cedar St., New York

EDWIN H. BURR  
Manager

# JUSTIN DUPONT

Argenteuil (S & O) France

## ROSE SPECIALTIES

DAMASCENAL (Oil of Rose, Artificial)—ROSE Rouge  
ROSE Blanche—ROSE J. D.

**BERGAMOT Synthetic      GERANIUM Synthetic      LAVENDER Synthetic**

Faithful reproductions of the Natural Oils. Prompt consideration of these  
new Synthetic Oils will save you money. Samples will be sent on request.

American Branch, 18 Cedar St., New York

EDWIN H. BURR  
Manager

Established 1820

**ROURE-BERTRAND FILS**

GRASSE (A.M) France.



# Natural Perfumery Products



The ORIGINAL  
"ABSOLUTES"  
often imitated, but never equalled!

**NEO-ABSOLUTES**

Presented in liquid form, entirely soluble in Alcohol.

ROSE  
JASMIN  
TUBEROSE  
ORANGE  
CASSIE  
MUGUET  
VIOLET  
ŒILLET  
JONQUILLE

**"NOVELTY"**

Greatest problem solved - Cheap &amp; Good.

*The "NEO-ABSOLUTES" are made by a special process based on the original principles of extraction used in our old standard ABSOLUTES which inaugurated a new era in perfumery in every country of the world.*

No vegetable wax - Absolutely natural product,  
They are worthy of a trial - Samples on application.

AMERICAN BRANCH: **Edwin H. BURR, MANAGER,**  
18 Cedar Street, **NEW-YORK-CITY.**

Established 1820

# ROURE-BERTRAND FILS

GRASSE (A.M.) France.

## ABSOLUTE FLOWER ESSENCES

They are the perfect and complete odoriferous principles of each flower extracted directly from the flowers in a state of absolute purity, all of the insoluble vegetable waxes having been eliminated.

In the year 1900, after many years of untiring labor and scientific research regardless of expense, Absolute Flower Essences were perfected by us and exhibited in the Paris Universal Exposition of that same year, where we were awarded the Grand Prize. Reference was made in our Scientific Bulletin, October, 1900, to these then new products. We presented them immediately to the perfumery trade, and they inaugurated at once a new era in the perfumery business in every country of the world.

The decided preference for these Absolute Flower Essences has many reasons, all of which are primarily based on the exquisite fineness of these products and easy method of using them. In fact, Absolute Flower Essences are the most powerfully odorous natural materials known. They represent the highest possible attainment of fidelity, purity and concentration of the odor of flowers.

In 1905 we perfected a process for extracting the odor principles directly from the flowers, eliminating at the same time the vegetable color pigments and then placed upon the market for the first time our Absolute Flower Essences Colorless. These products being practically without color, may be used even in large proportions in the preparation of colorless compounds.

The growing success of these Original Absolute Flower Essences, and later of our Absolute Flower Essences Colorless, has proved to be a temptation to imitators, hence during the last few years, so-called similar products bearing a large variety of names have appeared on the market, some even venturing to appropriate our trade names, but the genuine and original Absolute Flower Essences made by us have never been equalled, and it is still a fact that their "Imitation is sincere flattery," but useless competition.

We shall make no change whatever in our original Absolute Flower Essences, for the reason that they are at present being used for the preparation of the very finest perfumery articles throughout the world, notwithstanding their higher price, it being impossible to produce any finer flower products for the highest grade perfumes.

While having every possible reason for being satisfied with the world-wide success of our Absolute Flower Essences, we have nevertheless continued our scientific study of the process of production, the principal object in view being an increase of output and a saving in the solvents, both of which factors would allow of a reduction in the prices of the finished products.

Two years of effort and labor in this direction have accomplished most satisfactory results and we now have great pleasure in announcing our new line of NEO-ABSOLUTES, which name indicates the relationship between these new Essences and the original Absolute Flower Essences first brought out; but they will not, neither are they intended to supplant or to supersede our original Absolute Flower Essences, but they will be used to great advantage where cost of raw materials is an important factor.

But having by a long series of scientific studies and experiments succeeded in producing Absolute Flower Essences in a form which is novel, exceedingly good and less expensive, we believe that the American Perfumery trade having already favored us with such a liberal patronage for our original Absolute Flower Essences will be as desirous to investigate the merits of our new line of NEO-ABSOLUTES as are our other clients throughout the world.

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# THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

## ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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### PUBLICITY FOR PERFUMERY.

The discussion in our last issue of the question of greater publicity regarding the merits of American perfumery and toilet articles has aroused a great deal of interest in the trade and the views expressed have met with universal approval. The point of the whole subject is that newspaper editors are willing enough ordinarily to give publicity to interesting articles, if they do not directly advertise some one concern, but often this is overlooked.

The C. B. Woodworth Sons' Company, of Rochester, N. Y., recognizes this phase of the matter, and the following letter from Mr. F. K. Woodworth, vice-president and secretary, will be perused with interest:

*To the Editor of The American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:*

In view of your article in the last issue of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER, we would say that we read this article with great interest and we heartily commend it. It is one of the best points you have touched on in THE AMERICAN PERFUMER in some time, regarding the lack of knowledge of the American public concerning the origin and manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations.

We have been doing some advertising in the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston, an excellent medium, and we are enclosing an article which appeared in a recent issue, "Woman's Choice of Perfume." We think it is a very good article, boosting American perfumes and products as against the imported and foreign lines. Such articles as these should help a great deal, and this article was written more or less for us, as we previously mentioned the advantage of putting such an article on the Woman's Page of the *Christian Science Monitor*. This is the result.

We are sending all this on to you in approval of your article. We note the fact that so little is known by the American public regarding skillful and good perfume making, and a campaign of education would be of permanent value, and lasting benefit to the American perfumers as a whole. With kind regards, we beg to remain, Sincerely yours,

C. B. WOODWORTH SONS' COMPANY,  
Per F. K. WOODWORTH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 1, 1912.

The article enclosed by Mr. Woodworth is a good illustration, showing how the growth of the use of perfumery

can be set forth, with a nice reference to the worth of the products of American manufacturers. It is worth reading with that idea in mind:

### WOMAN'S CHOICE OF PERFUME.

#### Harmonizing of Scents and Colors.

Almost every one enjoys the sweet odors that primarily we associate with flowers, though many people prefer the smell of spices, new mown hay, the breath of pines and balsams, or that indescribable whiff of summer essence that comes on breezes that blow over fields of bayberry, sweet fern and the innumerable growing things that help to make up the bouquet of delicious fragrance which one breathes in August on the coast of Maine, and in many other delightful places.

Today the proper use of good perfumes is recognized as not only a great pleasure, but a legitimate part of civilized life, and my lady's toilet is not complete without a touch of the dainty odor she affects in perfume, sachets, powder and toilet water. Nor is the enjoyment of this luxury confined to the women of society, for men are often accused of using the handy bottle on the wife's dresser, and latest news from London states that English dandies are using scents as their grandfathers did as well as strapping their trousers under their boots in styles dating back to the same period.

The dainty woman selects a special perfume and uses this only in all her toilet articles, and it is becoming a fad with young girls to select the odor of some flower that corresponds with their favorite color. Say a girl chooses the essence of violet, clover or heliotrope, and has her sachets, perfume, toilet water, powder and soap to correspond. Her room is done up in chintz with the flower pattern, and all her pretty frocks and belongings are in some of the flower colors, including the dull greens of leaf and stem. Few, perhaps, harmonize to this extent, and many women prefer synthetic scents as more assertive and distinctive, but no crude mixing of perfumes is tolerated. If any change is made it includes everything on the dressing table, for Madame La Mode decrees that only one favored scent is permissible for each individual.

American manufacturers now turn out these fine matching lines of toilet goods in forms that appeal to fastidious society women, at prices far less than one pays for as satisfactory imported products, because these latter have to pay an enormous duty, writes Jeanette Van Reyphen.

Sachets of all sorts are much used, from large padded linings for shelf, drawer or wardrobe, to smaller and more personal sachets that are tucked into the bodice, or hidden in the leaf of the satin corsage flower so generally worn.

In the light of present usage any of these sweet scented appurtenances of the dressing table make pretty and most acceptable presents, if only care is taken to secure the perfume used by the recipient.

While on this subject here is another freak story from Europe about perfumery:

### PERFUME NOW INJECTED.

#### Latest Fad in Paris—Skin Becomes Saturated with Aroma.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to the *New York Times*.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Ultra-smart Parisians in search of a novel sensation have discovered a new use for scent. Instead of using morphia, cocaine, or caffeine, they now employ as a stimulant hypodermic injections of otto of rose and violet and cherry blossom perfumes.

An actress was the first to try the new practice. She declared that forty-eight hours after the in-

jection of the perfume known as "new mown hay" her skin was saturated with the aroma.

This is in line with Hudson Maxim's recent attack on perfumery in the *New York Herald*. Mr. Maxim has discovered, he believes, that the odor of certain perfumes has caused persons to become ill. In answer to his assertions, George Lueders & Co. sent to the *Herald* the following convincing statement, which shows the hearty co-operation of this concern in the educational campaign for perfumery:

#### To the Editor of the *Herald*:

We notice the article in this morning's edition of your paper entitled "Perfumes make many ill," and would like to say a few words in defense of the manufacturing perfumers and the millions of people using perfumes. We presume Mr. Maxim is a great authority on explosives but not on perfumery, and we judge that if we were to write an article on "Explosives" it would be just as amusing to him as his article on perfumes is to us.

We are dealers in perfumers' raw materials. This means that we are dealing in concentrated perfume oils, which are on an average one hundred times stronger than the finished perfumes, which seem to have such a strong effect on Mr. H. M. That we are alive today we suppose is some evidence that his statements are exaggerated. Just imagine how we in the firm, and our employees handling these raw materials, would die of their effect, or at least fall sick! We are glad to state that nothing has happened thus far, and that we are all alive and in good health after handling these raw materials and concentrated perfumes for as long a period as thirty years.

It certainly seems strange, after reading your article which refers to perfumes, Mr. M. begins to speak of amyl acetate and ether used to dissolve bronze powders. Then he goes to benzol, and later on comes to gasoline. We suppose that we need not go into these three items, because they hardly should be considered perfumes. However, from the first-named two chemicals he comes right down to tuberose, one of the most delicate and expensive perfumes. He does not say whether the scent of the flower or the perfume made from the flower or the chemical substitute, that means the synthetic perfume, affected him. Nevertheless we handle all of these and as yet have not noticed any effect. He seems to be absolutely uninformed regarding the musk, its effects and where it comes from. Musk comes from the deer killed in Thibet and China, and probably the early Indians were not acquainted with this most expensive product in the perfumery line. It comes from the male and not from the female. It has nothing to do with the beaver. Mr. H. M. need not be afraid of the effects of musk. Musk is so expensive an article that it is not used to a very large extent. But perhaps he refers to the synthetic musk, which is only musk in name. The fact which he claims that certain perfume materials, and musk in particular, are so strong that "many persons get drunk on them," is unknown to us. We would have no evidence in this respect because we have never seen an employee who might even have used this excuse where effects of intoxicants were perhaps noticeable.

We will not go into long statements. We must admit it certainly must be a difficult matter to bring H. M. over to our views, where he speaks of sulphuric ether and nitro-glycerine as more pleasant than perfumes. We only hope that he will not happen to come near our store, nor assume the risk of entering it, because from his statements we are absolutely convinced that he will drop dead in our office. There may be a whiff of violet too strong, or a whiff of bitter

almonds, which he states means instant death, and they are quite frequent in our place. While we have a policy of accident insurance running for our buildings, we are afraid that this case is not covered in the policy.

We do not know whether it is a misprint or whether he means to state that the effects of rose and rue are similar. While the smell of rue would not be very beneficial, it will at least not kill anybody, although if the skin should come in touch with it, it would certainly have a rather disagreeable effect.

We are willing to risk our lives by inhaling the odor of otto of rose for any length of time without assuming any risk. We are handling very large quantities of it and, as stated above, all our employees are alive and well.

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.

New York, October 14, 1912.

#### ADVERTISING IN THE TRADE PAPER.

Once in a while some one puts forth the argument that it does not pay to advertise in a trade paper because it is a trade paper. What he means by that is probably that the men who read a trade paper already know everything about that particular line, his own business included, and cannot be told anything new. If they are enough interested in that line to read a trade paper, they already know that he is in the business and what he has to offer. Therefore, there is no need for him to advertise.

There seems to be a sort of logic in that, but if it were true there would not be any excuse for a trade paper of any kind. The fact is that no man can keep thoroughly posted about any line of business through his own personal investigation, but must rely on those who devote their time to gathering up information for him. That is where the trade paper comes in.

Particularly is it so in the perfume, soap, flavoring extract and allied fields, and no man who takes a large or a small part in it can expect to rely entirely on what he sees or hears. He must get most of his information at second hand, and for this reason a trade paper becomes especially valuable.

A man in the West has a general idea of affairs in the East, and vice versa; but he is not always in close touch with them, and for that reason his conclusions, often drawn from insufficient data, may be hazy or wrong. When, however, he knows from month to month what is going on in the scientific branches of the industry, and is kept posted on commercial factors, his field of vision and experience immediately broaden in all directions, and information that is worth a great deal of money is brought to him at a purely nominal cost. It is an axiom that the greater the support a trade journal receives, the better the service it can give.

#### A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

While manufacturers, lawyers and others have discussed the desirability of promoting the uniformity of pure food and drug laws, a New York attorney, Mr. Charles Wesley Dunn, has done the next best thing, as will be observed by a perusal of the review of "Dunn's Pure Food and Legal Manual," which will be found on another page of this issue. Mr. Dunn has had the help of Federal and State officials and the 2,500 pages will be found to be full of authoritative and diversified information on the laws relating to food and drugs, while the system of indexing adopted makes it an easy matter to find what is sought in the many pages which make up the Manual. The need

of this work is so obvious that the only wonder is that it should not have been compiled before.

#### PREPARING LIPOLYTIC POWDER.

*Lipase; Studies on* — Y. Tanaka. Eighth Int. Cong. Appl. Chem., 1912. Sect. Vb.

In a previous communication it was shown that the concentration of the acid required to start the lipolytic activity of castor seeds was not the main factor in the lipolysis. Further experiments here described show that the addition of the optimum quantity of acid liberates the enzyme present as zymogen in the seeds, and does not make the lipolytic medium acid. The liberated lipase acts best in a neutral medium, and is absolutely insoluble in water. On these facts has been based the following method of preparing an active "lipase powder." One hundred grms. of pressed or extracted castor seeds are triturated with 600 to 700 c.c. of *N*/10 acetic acid (or about 500 c.c. of *N*/10 sulphuric acid) at 30 degs. to 35 degs. C. for 30 minutes, after which the milky liquid is filtered, and the residue is thoroughly washed with water and dried at a temperature not exceeding 40 degs. C. The "lipase powder" thus obtained is white, odorless and free from soluble matter. One preparation had the following composition: Water, 5.3; fat, 37.2; nitrogenous substances, 46.3; mineral matter, 1.2; and non-nitrogenous organic matter, 10.0 per cent. It rapidly hydrolyzes fats in the presence of water alone. For example, on allowing a mixture of 25 grms. of tallow with one gm. of the "lipase powder" and 8 c.c. of water to stand for an hour at 38 degs. C., 50.6 per cent. of the fat was hydrolyzed, while after six hours the proportion hydrolyzed had risen to 84.4 per cent. The hydrolyzed products are very pure and require no further treatment. The "lipase powder" can be kept for a long time without any material loss of its activity. Its lipolytic power is greatly increased by the addition of neutral (normal) alkali salts, but is retarded by salts of magnesium, calcium, barium and, especially, copper. Manganese, however, has a stimulative action, as was also observed by Hoyer in the case of his "ferment." The activity of the powder is also promoted by the addition of an extract of castor seeds, this being attributable to the action of the alkali salts and the protease in the seeds. Apparently the globulin and other coagulable albumins in the seeds do not affect the activity. A pronounced stimulative effect is produced by leucine, asparagine, and similar products of the decomposition of proteins.

#### ESSENTIAL OIL JAMAICA GINGER.

*Jamaica ginger; Essential oil of* — F. D. Dodge. Eighth Int. Cong. Appl. Chem., 1912. Sect. IV.

The author has found that Jamaica ginger oil contains from 2 to 5 per cent. of an aldehyde which becomes concentrated in the earlier fractions when the oil is distilled, and can be isolated therefrom by means of its bisulphite-compound. It is not easily obtained quantitatively from the bisulphite-compound owing to its sensitiveness towards alkalis. The aldehyde is a colorless, optically inactive mobile liquid of sp. gr. 0.828 at 15 degs. C.; m. pt. of semicarbazone, 98 degs. C. (uncorr.) and of oxime, 63 degs. C. (uncorr.). It is probably identical with the decylic aldehyde present in orange, cassie (*Acacia farnesiana*), iris, and coriander oils. On long standing the aldehyde appears to undergo spontaneous alteration, being converted into a substance, possibly a tertiary alcohol, having an odor resembling that of geraniol.

## CHARACTERISTIC SOAP PERFUMES

By H. MANN

The characteristic perfumes of fine toilet soaps demand an almost more thorough study than those of pocket handkerchief scents, for in the former case there is a much smaller number of really suitable odoriferous substances, with which the finest effects must be produced, than in the latter. Most of the scent substances will dissolve in alcohol, and they suffer little change in fragrance in their solution. It may happen that the color changes, but the odor only in cases where they have been awkwardly compounded, when a composition has been made that is absolutely contrary to all rule. In the soap stock, however, every scent substance by no means remains indifferent, and it is necessary to give very careful attention to the manner in which the separate products of the perfumery branch behave towards alkali. This prevents, from the beginning, the use of a large number of the finest scent substances for soap perfuming, their efficiency and beauty of odor being dependent on their solubility, so that in soap, in proportion to the expense which their use would entail, they would not be sufficiently manifest.

All the fine concrete essences, all the scents that are extracted in any way directly from the flowers are in a majority of cases unavailable, for the two reasons above quoted, for soap perfuming. Others, again, are attacked and decomposed by alkali, so that they, too, must be excluded. It is, however, true that fine milled toilet soaps cannot carry an excess of alkali, so that therefore for these, a large proportion of the more delicate odoriferous substances appear to be available, after all. It is peculiar that the natural essential oils are much better suited for toilet soaps and keep better in them than perfumes obtained by synthetic methods; at least this applies to the majority of them. It is especially these, therefore, which the perfumer has to draw on for his soap perfumes. But quite a number of artificial scents also behave quite well in soaps.

What do we really understand by a characteristic toilet soap perfume? A soap perfume may be characteristic as such, viz., as a composition, it may, however, be just as characteristic by a perfect reproduction of that which its name denotes, as that by which an entirely distinctive odor is designated. In this class belong the different perfumes that represent certain flowers. And the series of such soap perfumes is by no means exceedingly large. Especially preferred for this are rose, violet, heliotrope, lilac and tréfle (clover), and for these the basis is found in various essential oils. Let us consider them first.

**Rose.**—For this we have, in the first place, of course, the genuine oil of roses, but this, at the present time, is so exceedingly costly a perfume, that it can be used only for the very finest soaps. The artificial oils of roses are for the most part more or less unavailable for soap perfuming, being in most instances inadequately effective. On the other hand, the Bourbon geranium oil is quite extensively used. Unfortunately, the best results have not always been obtained with it, some qualities having failed to keep in soap substance, acidulous indications becoming apparent. But, nevertheless, geranium oil is as soap-per-

fume the principal perfume vehicle in connection with palma rosa oil, the composition must, however, be suitable. It can be supported by small additions of sandalwood oil, also by some oil of cloves, effort being made to fix the odor with musk and benzoin. The so frequently praised geraniol does not always keep, and only the best qualities should be used.

**Violet.**—The least number of toilet soaps that bear this name, smell, as a fact, like the flower. As a rule, orris oil is used, and then the products of the ionone group. The use of oil of bergamot is also commendable. Besides these, additions of orris powder, orange peel powder, etc., are not always to be slighted. With these powder additions, care must be taken that the powder is sifted as fine as possible; otherwise there will be little lumps in the cakes of soap which may easily lead the layman to believe that he is dealing with filled soap. Ylang-ylang is also sometimes used for violet soap perfume, but this is a somewhat problematical matter, and cananga oil would probably produce much better results.

**Heliotrope.**—Here heliotropin in connection with oil of bergamot, is the chief vehicle of perfume. Artificial neroli oil, some orris oil and Peruvian balsam and also small quantities of bitter-almond oil, free from chlorine, are very commendable. The use of vanillin in soaps is also advocated, but it is almost invariably just this perfume substance that changes in storage and causes small brown spots on the soap. This could be avoided by coloring heliotrope soaps dark brown, but the inclination nowadays is for soaps of light color.

**Lilac.**—For this odor we find several very useful substances available. First in line, terpineol, the scent substance that keeps so well in soaps made by the cold process and which is absolutely unaffected by alkali. The fine gradations can be imparted to the scent by additions of aubépine and hyacinthine, and also by means of some heliotropin and benzyl acetate, isoeugenol serves as a good fixing agent in this case. Some artificial musk is highly commendable as an addition.

**Tréfle (clover).**—The characteristic odor in this case is imparted by trefol, the amylester of salicylic acid, benzyl acetate and linalol, terpineol can also be used here to advantage. With musk and some clove oil we can advantageously expect to fix, which will always prove successful.

As characteristic perfumes for soap the following might therefore be enumerated: "Chypre" (Fleurs des Indes) Flowers of India, New Mown Hay, beau-d'Espagne; in addition a series of various compositions, to enumerate all of which here would be impossible. Among them may be mentioned Fleurs de Lys, Russian Leather (Cuir de Russie); also, Royal Oak (Chêne Royal), Sandalwood, and others as belonging in a new class.

The first named perfumes may be more fully discussed here in regard to their most popular composition.

**"Chypre."**—As basis, a good geranium oil serves, to which orris oil, oil of bergamot, and a trace of oil of patchouly are added. Coumarin also does good service, and as a special characteristic oak moss extract, in some



form, is used, preferably the concrete essence, because this goes farthest, and we are not compelled to introduce too much fluid into the soap. Occasionally small quantities of hyacinthine are used which imparts to the soap a very fresh and delicate shading. Artificial musk serves almost always as fixing material. In some Chypre soaps we also find vanillin, but for the reasons already quoted, it is better to leave it out.

*Flowers of the Indies* (Fleurs des Indes).—The characteristic scent of this soap is that of patchouly oil. The Dilempachouli oil is not utilizable here, since with its strong herby effect it does not come out well in the soap. In addition to good patchouly oil, we use lavender oil, oil of bergamot, and some cassia oil, and small quantities of vetiver oil. The scent can be brought out somewhat sweeter by making an addition of Bourbon geranium oil and some eugenol.

*New Mown Hay*.—In this case coumarin is the chief perfume vehicle. Too large quantities, however, in the soap change the structure somewhat; as a rule, therefore, some resin solution is added in larger quantity, especially solution of styrax. Some oil of bergamot and artificial oil of neroli may also be advantageously added; also small quantities of oil of peppermint; musk serves as fixing agent.

*Peau d'Espagne*.—Here we find "Russia leather" (Cuir de Russie) used as the characteristic. This is purified oil of birch-tar, refined by redistillation and mixed with some scent substance. The latter is very often terpineol; sandalwood oil, civet and cassia oil are also used, as well as geranium oil, cananga oil and some oil of patchouly. Some such soap perfumes show the use of oil of bergamot, which appears to be very commendable.

In regard to the sandalwood perfume in toilet soaps, attention may be directed to the fact that within recent times it has gained a remarkably strong footing. The characteristic is, of course, sandalwood oil, to which Bourbon geranium oil and also some patchouly oil is added. The addition of orris products is also very commendable, and the resinoids may be used to advantage here. Artificial musk together with benzoin infusion, serves as fixing agent.

We have now enumerated a series of soap perfumes which can at least claim to be characteristic. In considering them, it occurs that they could also, as handkerchief perfumes, all find entrance into the widest circles. On the other hand, we note quite a number of fine handkerchief odors, for which we have no equivalents in soap perfumery, for instance, Ideal, Divinia, and many others. These fine perfumes are, however, too complicated for us to undertake to incorporate them in soap substance; the effect would be infinitely behind the cost.

#### Patent for Scouring Composition.

SCOURING COMPOSITION. G. Ruth, Wandsbek-Hamburg, Germany. Eng. Pat. 1938, Jan. 24, 1912. Under Int. Conv., July 26, 1911.

POWDERED pumice, sand or silicious chalk is incorporated with a mixture of a dilute solution of sodium silicate, glycerin, and a gelatinous material such as isinglass, gum tragacanth, or starch, or mixtures of these, at such a temperature that separation of the constituents does not take place. Small quantities of potash or soda soap may be added to assist in the production of the jelly-like consistency of the mass.

### THE U. S. P. METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE PHENOL PERCENTAGE IN THYME OILS

By Dr. CLEMENS KLEBER, Clifton, N. J.

This method contains several questionable points. While the requirement of a minimum percentage of 20 per cent. of phenol has apparently been taken from Gildemeister & Hoffmann "The Volatile Oils," the method prescribed by the U. S. P. is an unfortunate modification of that of Gildemeister who prescribes on page 627 of the first edition of this book, to fill a 60 c.c. burette "almost completely" with a 5 per cent. caustic soda solution to extract the phenols from 10 c.c. of oil, while the U. S. P. method prescribes only 20 c.c. of a solution of sodium hydrate (1 in 20). In the first place it is not clear if this means a solution titrating 5 per cent. in its alkali value, or a solution of one part of commercial sodium hydrate in 20 parts of water. As the commonly used caustic soda in sticks is usually considerably below 100 per cent., such a solution would contain more or less below 5 per cent. alkali. Assuming that 20 c.c. of 5 per cent. sodium hydrate was used, this would theoretically correspond to 3.75 grams of thymol. The originator of the U. S. P. method probably thought that this would be an ample excess of alkali for an oil with some 20 per cent. phenol. Actually this is not the case, as thymol and carvacrol have only very weak acid properties, and their alkali compounds are split hydrolytically in aqueous solutions to a very considerable extent. From solutions with a moderate excess of alkali thymol and carvacrol can therefore be removed almost completely by repeatedly shaking with ether and the non-phenols of thyme oil have a similar effect of withdrawing some phenol from the alkaline solution. By repeatedly washing the oil resulting from a U. S. P. test with caustic soda quite some more phenol can be extracted, usually about 4 per cent. The error is slightly but not sufficiently compensated by some non-phenol also passing into solution. These facts are responsible for the frequent discrepancy in the results of different chemists who use either the faulty U. S. P. formula or a method giving more correct results.

I usually work in the following way: A cassia flask is filled exactly to its zero mark with normal (4 per cent.) caustic soda solution, and then to its upper (60 or 100) mark with the oil to be tested. The flask is then stoppered, inverted so that the oil rises into the bulb, shaken for several minutes and set aside. When the oil has been completely brought into the neck by tapping and rotating, the diminution in volume is read off, which with a flask with 100 division marks immediately indicates percentage of phenols, while if the neck is graduated into 60 parts, the reading has to be divided by 0.6. This method has been found perfectly accurate with mixtures of known phenol content, and it also avoids the error which might arise from any imperfect correspondence of the division of the flask and the content of a pipette ordinarily used for introducing the oil.

#### Cooling Apparatus for Liquid Soap.

German Patent, 238,490. A. Jacobi. Cooling apparatus for liquid soap, constructed on the principle of a filter press from cooling plates and forming frames, and provided at the upper end with an intake for liquid soap.

## ODOROUS PRODUCTS IN CUT FLOWERS

By Dr. E. CHARABOT, Grasse, France

The question of the formation and circulation of the odorous elements may be treated of generally, not only where the odorous material appearing in the blossoms alone, but also where apparent in the other parts of the plant, especially in the chlorophyllian apparatus. Moreover, the plant has been considered as a whole, with all its organs at different stages of its life and normal development. M. Hesse, however, has raised another very interesting question, that of the appearance of perfume in the flower, after being separated from the parent-stem, generated by its own power alone.

Some years ago, J. Passy set forth the hypothesis that certain cut flowers, *jasmin* blossoms for instance, were capable of producing perfume if kept in a condition to prolong life. Starting with this idea, M. Hesse has determined the quantity of odorous substance furnished by various flowers according to the method of extraction used. He has considered such processes as suddenly arresting the life of the blossom, and consequently get only the amount of material stored up prior to the treatment, and has also ascertained the quantity of perfume which could be obtained from a blossom when kept alive during the procedure, proving that a larger yield was secured in this way and that, therefore, the accumulation of odor could be continued by proper handling, even after the stem has been removed.

A first study made of *jasmin* blossoms showed that the products extracted by the volatile process contained neither anthranilate of methyl nor indol, but M. Hesse had found these elements in extracts from the same flowers made by the pomade process. It is well known that *jasmin* pomade is made by cold enfleurage, *i. e.*, leaving the blossoms upon the cold grease for twenty-four hours. Under these conditions it may be admitted that the vital functions continue to work, while, when subjected to petroleum ether, the life of the flower is arrested immediately. M. Hesse has therefore concluded from his study that the methyl anthranilate and indol are generated only during the enfleurage, that is, after being gathered. Moreover, in a later publication the same authority has announced the following results (1st.): When treated by enfleurage, *jasmin* blossoms yield about ten times more odorous material than by extraction through the volatile solvents; (2nd.) methyl anthranilate actually exists in the extract made by the pomade, and seems to form only after the gathering of the blossoms.

M. Erdmann claims that he has found methyl anthranilate in the oil extracted by petroleum ether, combatting the conclusions arrived at by M. Hesse, but he did not really make the experiments with the two different methods of extraction, and M. Hesse has the better of the argument, the results which we are about to mention confirming his conclusions and supporting earlier observations made.

The author has subjected different lots of flowers to different processes of treatment: (1st.) extracting by volatile solvents; (2nd.) distilling with steam and catching the distilled water; (3d.) enfleurage, distillation of the flowers taken from the frames and catching the dis-

tilled water. The results which he obtained may be summed up and interpreted as follows:

One fact is especially striking. After giving forth a very large quantity of odorous matter in the enfleurage, *jasmin* blossoms still hold as much more, *i. e.*, they are as odorous as before the operation began. Besides, the difference in the extracts, from the point of view of methyl anthranilate and indol content, are considerable. The extract obtained by distillation is analogous to that obtained by the use of methyl anthranilate, but no indol. That secured by petroleum ether; nevertheless it contains 1.5% of the pomade, contains from .24% to 3% of methyl anthranilate and about 2.5% of indol. Whether the opinion of M. Erdmann, as to the presence of methyl anthranilate in extracts made by volatile solvents, is justified or not, it plainly follows from the experiment made by M. Hesse that the blossom, during the enfleurage, that is to say, so long as we keep it alive after it is gathered, is capable of producing an additional quantity of odorous matter. In a later publication the latter chemist announces that he has secured from *jasmin* blossoms, by exhaustion through volatile solvents, double the yield before obtained. It follows that the enfleurage process does not yield ten times the amount of odorous matter as the volatile method, but only five times as much. This does not, however, modify the conclusion relative to the formation of a certain quantity of odorous matter in the blossom during the process of enfleurage, a conclusion which is also confirmed by experiments made with the tuberose. M. Hesse believes that methyl anthranilate and indol do not exist in *jasmin* blossoms while in a free state. These bodies arise from very complex combinations, easily doubling in quantity in the course of distillation or during enfleurage.

The tuberose, like the *jasmin*, belongs to the category of plants in which the flower alone has odorous value.

M. Hesse has made experiment with the tuberose paralleling those made with *jasmin*.

The results demonstrated to him that, during the enfleurage, about twelve times as much oil is formed as lies in the blossoms in the first place. Moreover the flowers taken from the frames still contained a certain quantity of essential oil; 1,000 kilograms of flowers after enfleurage having yielded by distillation 78 gr. of oil, hardly less than they contained when first gathered. Analysis has demonstrated that the oil extracted by enfleurage is very different from that which is secured by the volatile process, especially in its large amount of methyl anthranilate and in the presence of methyl salicylate.

It is, without a shadow of a doubt, true that odorous products develop so long as the flower is alive. It must be especially noted that this process continues during the application of enfleurage. While the flower is yielding its odor it continues to manufacture more, so that when taken away it still contains almost as much odor as when first laid on the frame. This points to some very interesting suggestions as to the way in which odor is formed in the plant.

In the application of the different methods of extraction to orange blossoms, distillation, exhaustion by volatile solvents, maceration and enfleurage, MM. Hesse and O. Zeitschel have proved that distillation gives the largest yield, quantitatively speaking. By this process the yield from 1,000 kilograms of flowers was 800 gr. of oil, separated by decanting, and about 400 gr. held in the distilla-



tion-water. Taking a like amount (1,000 kilograms) of flowers, as a basis, when using volatile solvents, the experimenters secured only 600 gr. of oil; from pomade, made with maceration, they obtained 400 gr. of oil; and with the assistance of pomade prepared for enfleurage, the resultant yield was less than 100 gr. of odorous matter. It is true, however, that the blossoms subjected to maceration, and those treated by enfleurage, still held some oil not included in the figures given. Nevertheless the results furnished by this study demonstrate clearly that, inversely to those secured with jasmin and tuberose, orange blossoms do not continue to produce perfume, even if their life is prolonged.

In conclusion, thus there exists, just as M. Passy thought and M. Hesse has proved, two categories of flowers; one, which continues to furnish odorous matter when placed under such conditions that the vital forces continue to operate; the other, holding all of odorous principles in a free state, is capable of producing more, even if life be prolonged. From the practical point of view, there is reason to conclude that enfleurage is the process of extraction which is the most rational for the first and least advantages, on the contrary, for the second. M. Hesse suggests the very plausible hypothesis of the formation, in the first case, of the odorous material by certain combinations, perhaps of glucosides. This may later be generalized upon the basis of known facts. We attain exactly at this generalization, we may invoke many instances of the formation of odorous materials by the redoubling of the glucosides.

#### TOMATO-SEED OIL IN ITALY.

In regard to the new Italian industry of producing oil from tomato seeds Consul General James A. Smith, at Genoa, sends the following, taken from a French publication, *L'Agriculture Commerciale*:

"A new tomato-seed oil has just appeared on the market, coming chiefly from Italy (where tomato preserving is a very prosperous industry) in sufficient quantities to rank immediately in the market of fatty substances. The Province of Parma alone, treating 84,000 tons of tomatoes per year, which used to throw away these seeds as a useless waste product, has manufactured 600 tons of an oil, ranking from the chemical point of view, among the semisiccative oils of the cotton-oil class. It will therefore find an immediate demand in soap manufacture, and all industries where the last-named oil is used."

In a footnote the following statement is made:  
Fresh tomatoes contain on the average 4 per cent. by weight of skin and 11 per cent. of seed. The residue of preserve manufacture is a mixture of skin and seed. An examination of the dry residue shows about 66 per cent. by weight of seed. The dry residue, treated with sulphide of carbon, yields from 12 to 13 per cent. of oil; the seeds, separated by fans from the skin, give 16 per cent. of oil. The analysis of this oil yields the following results:

Density at 15° C.....	0.9244
Saponification value.....	189.45
Acidity value.....	1.823
Acidity in free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid) .....	0.09165
Volatile acidity.....	.2
Iodine value (relative).....	87.7

The oil cake can be used for manure.

The total production of tomato-seed oil at Parma is now about 308,644 pounds yearly and the production is increasing. The price asked at present for the Cremona oil is 80 lire a quintal (\$15.44 for 220.46 pounds) on board cars there, barrels free.

#### MAKING OXIDATION ASSAYS.

*Essential oils; Oxidation assay of* — F. D. Dodge. Eighth Int. Cong. Appl. Chem., 1912. Sect. IV.

THE method of selective oxidation by cold permanganate, proposed by the author for the determination of eucalyptol, is applicable also for other purposes. Of the compounds likely to be present in essential oils, only camphor, fenchone, bornyl acetate, eucalyptol, paraffins, aliphatic ketones, and a few aromatic compounds are entirely unaffected by cold permanganate. Of other constituents of essential oils, a few, such as borneol and fenchyl alcohol, are oxidized to a stable ketone, but in general the oxidation is destructive and complete. The method may be used for the detection of petroleum products in oil of turpentine and citronella oil: in the latter case the unoxidized portion of the oil may contain camphor (formed by oxidation of the borneol normally present in the oil); this may be removed by treatment with cold 80 per cent. sulphuric acid, and the unattacked paraffins recognized by the immiscibility with castor oil at 0 degs. C. By determining the ester value before and after selective oxidation with permanganate, the relative proportions of oxidizable esters (linalyl, geranyl, and terpinyl acetates) and of unoxidizable esters (bornyl acetate) in an essential oil may be calculated.

#### SALTS OF METALS IN SOAP MAKING.

*Soaps of heavy metals.* I. W. Fay and S. G. Hamilton. Eighth Int. Cong. Appl. Chem., 1912. Sect. Vb.

STEARATES and oleates of calcium, iron, aluminum, zinc, copper, and lead, and chromium stearate were prepared by treating aqueous solutions of the respective alkali soaps with solutions of salts of the different metals. As a rule the oleates were darker in color and melted at lower temperatures than the stearates. Both stearates and oleates were insoluble in cold petroleum oils, linseed oil and oil of turpentine, but zinc oleate and all the stearates mentioned dissolved to clear solutions in hot linseed oil, turpentine oil and kerosene oil. Concentrated solutions of calcium stearate and aluminum stearate and oleate in hot petroleum oils solidified to transparent jellies when cold, while the other stearates and oleates formed pastes. In the case of dilute solutions of stearates and oleates in kerosene oil, the soaps separated as precipitates on cooling.

#### DETERMINING BENZALDEHYDE.

*Benzaldehyde and oil of bitter almond; Assay of* — F. D. Dodge. Eighth Int. Cong. Appl. Chem., 1912. Sect. VIIIb.

BENZALDEHYDE can be determined by the following modification of Ripper's method: 0.15 gm. of the aldehyde is mixed in a flask with 25 c.c. of N/5 sodium bisulphite solution and dissolved by gently shaking. The flask is corked and allowed to stand in ice water for 1½ to 2 hours. It is then titrated cold with N/10 iodine, using starch as an indicator. Benzaldehyde can also be determined by treating about 1 gm. with 10 c.c. of 2.5N alcoholic potassium hydroxide solution, and titrating the free alkali after standing for 24 hours at the room temperature. Oil of bitter almond cannot be assayed by this method. Methods depending on the bisulphite reaction or hydrazone reaction only estimate the free aldehyde, and the effect of the presence of hydrocyanic acid must be kept in mind.

### VICTORIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.

Some fifteen years ago the Imperial Institute published an elaborate report on a series of essential oils produced on an experimental flower farm at Dunolly by the Victorian Government. These oils, it may be remembered, were analyzed by Mr. John C. Umney, whose report was decidedly encouraging, and he suggested that some of the more promising oils should be produced in larger quantities. It is to be regretted, however, that no successful commercial results have been attained, and that the matter never got beyond the experimental stage. We are reminded of the above fact after reading an article on "Lavender Cultivation," contributed to the May number of the *Victoria Journal of Agriculture* by Mr. Joseph Knight, who practically acknowledges the failure to establish an essential-oil industry, notwithstanding that liberal assistance has been rendered by the State Government and satisfactory results as to yield, etc., obtained. Mr. Knight states that things are now becoming more satisfactory for the growers (in what way he does not state), and with proper care and attention he believes that the cultivation of lavender should prove a profitable minor industry of the rural population. He advocates that the grower should be content to produce the flowers and dispose of them to the distiller, or where this is inconvenient, to distil them himself and dispose of the oil to a wholesale chemist and druggist. Hitherto attempts have been made by the grower to manipulate the oil in the making up of perfumes, and these have been a failure. Mr. Knight's article is of a practical nature to growers; he gives a description of the lavender plant; how it is raised, planted out, cut or harvested, as well as preparation of the soil, and concluding with the treatment of the flower and after-treatment of the plant. Several instances of actual production and yield are given, and may be summarized thus:

Mr. Blogg, of Blogg Bros., Melbourne, estimated a yield of oil of 40 pounds per acre.

Mr. Cody, the Governor of Pentridge, planted out half an acre, and his returns were highly satisfactory. The yield of flowers per acre varied, but was put down at about 3 or 4 tons. The price at present is 3d. per pound, and gave over 50 pounds per acre.

Some time ago, says Mr. Knight, he had a parcel to dispose of on behalf of the Agricultural Department, and he invited quotations from three different firms, with the following results:

One offered him 7s. per pound, another 14s., and the third said he would give him market value, but could not say what that was without testing it; the second buyer afterwards raised his offer to 15s., and it was accepted, whereupon the third buyer complained and said he would have been prepared to give 20s. or 21s. had the chance been given him.

This is an excellent illustration of the difficulty in dealing with all such products when there is no established market value to regulate prices, but this is a matter which is easily remedied when the trade is continuous and established. Mr. Knight gives full instructions as to the distillation, and states that cuttings of the plant are obtainable from the Labour Colony, Leongatha, at 3s. 9d. per thousand. We may add that the high and increasing values of lavender, geranium, and bergamot oils recently induced a well-known London soapmaker to suggest to the South Australian Advisory Board of Agriculture that their production might profitably be undertaken in that colony, and it was decided to send the suggestion to the Chamber

of Manufactures, with, it is to be hoped, good results. We trust the result of this latest proposal may be more satisfactory than the lavender, and even the latter should be persevered with.—*London Chemist and Druggist*.

### FATTY ACIDS IN COTTONSEED FOOTS.

*Cottonseed foots; Factory method for the determination of total fatty acids in —.* F. N. Smalley. Eighth Int. Cong. Appl. Chem., 1912. Sect. Vd.

THE following method in which the fatty acids are calculated from the iodine value has been in continuous use for some years. Exactly 0.5 gm. of the sample is introduced into a flask the stopper of which can be sealed with potassium iodide solution. Five c.c. of carbon tetrachloride and 20 c.c. of Wijs's iodine chloride solution are now added, and the flask closed and shaken until the fat has dissolved, after which the stopper is sealed with potassium iodide solution, and the iodine value determined in the usual way. The result divided by 1.24 gives the percentage of fatty acids. This factor was obtained by comparative determinations of the fatty acids of 150 samples by this method and by the Official Method of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The results showed that to obtain reliable figures with this factor the cottonseed foots must not be more than a week old. In the case of old samples in which fermentation had taken place, differences of about 4 to 7 per cent. between the two sets of results were obtained.

### PEROXIDE IN TOILET PREPARATIONS.

In a paper read before the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Winona, Minn., 1912, J. S. Brewer, Phar. D., made the following observations concerning the use of peroxide of hydrogen, or hydrogen dioxide, in cosmetics and other toilet preparations:

Peroxide has come into considerable prominence as an addition to greaseless creams, which are marketed as peroxide creams. In making these creams, the solution is usually employed as the peroxides of various metals are rather coarsely powdered, and make the cream gritty. Peroxide creams are unsatisfactory as the peroxide rapidly decomposes after being combined with organic matter such as stearic acid. In addition to this most greaseless creams or peroxide creams are slightly alkaline which neutralizes the acidity of peroxide causing its rapid decomposition.

Peroxides of the metals such as calcium, magnesium, zinc, sodium, and strontium are much used in dental preparations. Their stability in dental pastes is questionable, but in powders they are of considerable value, only giving up their oxygen in the presence of moisture.

These metallic peroxides are employed in foot powders and deodorizing powders.

L. Gallois has found that repeated applications of peroxide to a hairy surface on the skin act as a depilatory, the hair first becoming brittle and breaking off.

### Process for Antiseptic Soap.

SOAP; PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING NEW.—C. Lallemand. Fr. Pat. 441,440.

AN antiseptic soap containing any desired proportion of hydrocarbons and yet completely soluble in water is made by sulphonating hydrocarbons, from petroleum, etc., in the presence of an oil or fat, and treating the product with an alkaline base. Or a mixture of the hydrocarbons with a previously sulphonated fat is treated with the alkali, whilst a small proportion of a hydrocarbon may also be added in the form of an emulsion to the soaps thus prepared.

## PATENT FOR SOAPS AND CLEANSING COMPOSITIONS.

1,038,900.—Patented September 17, 1912. Application filed June 22, 1911. Serial No. 634,702. Patent for Organic-Chloro-Compound Soaps and Cleansing Compositions.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GUSTAV KOLLER, residing at Forest Gate, in the county of Essex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements Relating to Organic-Chloro-Compound Soaps and Cleansing Compositions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of soaps and saponaceous cleansing compositions containing organic chloro compounds and chiefly tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, dichlorethylene, trichlorethylene, and perchlorethylene in a permanently emulsified condition so that the said chloro compounds will not separate on the addition of water, but will give, as required, clear or turbid solutions of a permanent nature and of highly germicide properties. The said chlorin derivatives and a number of similar chlorinated hydrocarbons are non-inflammable solvents of an anhydrous nature. Their incorporation into soaps and cleansing compositions is desirable on account of the remarkable dissolving properties they possess for greasy and tarry impurities, which where found in thick layers are but slowly and inefficiently removed from fabrics by ordinary soaps. They will also extract from raw or prepared fibers, wax gums and resins, which materials are not acted upon by ordinary soaps. Their incorporation into soaps is further desirable because they are excellent solvents for a large number of chemicals possessing valuable medical properties, such as sulfur, iodine, bromine and their derivatives, also of medical preparations which, owing to their being more or less insoluble in water cannot be incorporated into soaps in the usual way but which can be kept in solution or in suspension by soaps containing a suitable percentage of the said chloro compounds. Processes have been suggested which have for their object the incorporation into soaps of other anhydrous solvents such as benzine, petroleum spirit, naphtha, turpentine, heavy mineral oils, and similar materials. As the dissolving power of these is considerably inferior to that of the chloro compounds mentioned, the efficiency of the resulting soaps is limited. They also exhibit other drawbacks such as a dangerous degree of inflammability or an objectionable smell. Repeated efforts have also been made to find means to incorporate into soaps organic chlorin derivatives. Several such processes are known as, for example, solutions prepared with sulfonated fats or Turkey red oils, and also with the soap prepared by saponifying sulfonated fats. The process of rendering chlorinated hydrocarbons soluble in or miscible with water by the action of sulfonated oil has been previously proposed, see for example British specifications No. 21,280 of 1908 and No. 9,441 of 1909. Other processes are based on the use of specially prepared oils or of certain oil mixtures to the exclusion of others, or on the use of specific saponifying materials to the exclusion of others. The resulting solutions or emulsions rather badly and are devoid of intrinsic disinfecting properties. The characteristic smell moreover of sulfonated or blown oils is imparted to the finished product, rendering it unfit for all but industrial purposes.

This invention relates to the manufacture of similar, cheaper and in many respects better soaps and cleansing compositions containing chlorinated hydrocarbons and chiefly tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, dichlorethylene, trichlorethylene, and perchlorethylene in a permanently emulsified condition so that the said chloro compounds will not separate from the soap particles on the addition of water, but will give, as required, clear or turbid watery solutions of a permanent nature and of marked cleansing and germicide properties.

I have found that chlorinated hydrocarbons can be made permanently to combine with all kinds of soaps or soap making raw materials in the presence of such organic compounds made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical as are soluble at the same time in water and in the chlorinated hydrocarbons mentioned (as is the case, for instance, with alcohols and phenols). This process, therefore, is not based on the use of specific soap

making raw materials to the exclusion of others except in so far as it is not proposed herein to employ sulfo-oleaginous bodies for rendering chlorinated hydrocarbons water soluble, nor to produce soaps or soap compositions made from or containing sulfo-oleaginous bodies, as the use of such bodies not only increases the cost of the finished product, but also diminishes or entirely destroys the lather producing properties of the soap or composition. Further, it is not necessary to employ pure or practically pure caustic potash in the composition, for although such material can be employed and is absolutely necessary for use in some of the prior soap compositions, still by this invention employing the chlorinated derivatives of ethane and ethylene, the much cheaper substances caustic soda or carbonate of soda or both, and with or without caustic potash or carbonate of potash, may be employed, and these substances cannot be satisfactorily used with other chlorinated hydrocarbons such as carbon tetrachloride. This invention is, in fact, based on the discovery I have made as the result of numerous experiments that the chlorinated derivatives of ethane and ethylene act in the presence of alkalis in an entirely different way from other known chlorinated hydrocarbons and yield highly concentrated soaps such as cannot be obtained with other chlorinated hydrocarbons, except when oils containing sulfo-oleaginous products are used as a base.

While soaps and soap solutions, when heated with chlorinated hydrocarbons by themselves will not combine with them, they do so in the presence of phenols. Clear transparent products are obtained which will, when diluted with water, yield turbid emulsions of a permanent nature. In such emulsions the hydrocarbons will not separate, but will remain combined with the soap particles forming the said emulsions.

By the combined action of chlorinated hydrocarbons and alcohols on soaps and soap solutions new products are obtained which are soluble in water in all proportions and yield clear solutions. Similar results are obtained when chloro compounds are allowed to act in the presence of such organic compounds made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical as heretofore described on the raw materials during the process of saponification.

The addition of alcohol to soaps has been previously proposed for various purposes; for instance, the alcoholic soap lye containing only a minute quantity of water has been recommended as an addition to benzene as an anti-electrical agent for the purpose of preventing spontaneous ignition of benzene or other liquid hydrocarbons and is described in British specification No. 20,818 of 1893. The addition of chlorinated hydrocarbons to inflammable solvents has been suggested as a means of rendering the latter non-inflammable, see for example British specification No. 21,007 of 1909.

According to the present invention the addition of alcohols and of chlorinated hydrocarbons is not made for any of the purposes described above nor are the products manufactured in accordance with this invention intended or even capable of the application suggested in the said specifications, but on the contrary, the organic compounds as described are used in this process as a means of rendering soluble in water and miscible with it the chlorinated derivatives specified, the object being that of obtaining highly concentrated saponaceous cleansing or disinfecting compositions, which will dissolve in or mix with water in all proportions without precipitation or separation of the solvents incorporated.

The percentage of chlorin derivatives in the finished product can be made to vary as required and the selection of the chlorin derivatives, as well as the choice of the particular organic compound of the class described, entirely depends on the characteristics which it is desired to impart to the finished products, and it is possible to produce in the way described: (1) Concentrated soap essences for household purposes. (2) Hard, soft and liquid medicated soaps and hygienic cleansing compositions. (3) Hairwash and toilet preparations. (4) Textile soaps and dry cleaning soaps. (5) Germicide and vermicide compositions for horticultural, agricultural and veterinary use. (6) Lubricating soaps.

(Continued on page 200.)

## FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. J. Sherer, of the Sherer-Gillett Co., Chicago, Ill., as president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, makes the following report for September:

"One of the most recent events of interest and importance to the members of our association and to the trade in general is the honor conferred upon us by the selection of Mr. W. M. McCormick, formerly president and now a member of the executive committee of this association, to be one of the twenty-five directors of the National Chamber of Commerce. Considering the large number of bodies of prominence represented in the National Chamber of Commerce it is quite an honor for the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association to receive a place in its board of directors. This action places us in a favorable position to work for the advancement of trade interests generally, as well as of our own, and we all know that Mr. McCormick will work diligently, faithfully and effectively for the general good.

"The officers of the association and the chairman of the committees are keeping in close touch with the membership through the medium of the executive committee letters, and in other ways which have been deemed expedient from time to time. The executive committee letters are prepared and mailed by me and are based on information which is considered of importance to the trade.

"These letters, which are distributed twelve times a year to the membership, often are of real moment to the members. They certainly are worth \$25 a year of any manufacturer's money. In fact, one fine, which might be prevented by any of the letters, aside from unpleasant notoriety and trouble, alone might cost more than the price of a year's membership.

"Attention is directed to a neat booklet issued by the Publicity Committee which sets forth the aims, objects and benefits of the association. It tells of our three years of progress and offers arguments that are conclusive of the value of the association.

"The proceedings of the third annual convention at Baltimore, Md., on June 4, 5 and 6 have been issued in handsome and convenient form by the AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW, of New York, which is our official journal.

"The watchword of your officers is progress. We expect your aid to make our association ever of increasing value to all of the members."

The booklet referred to, in addition to much other useful information, gives the following practical pointers on the value of membership in the form of "Opinions by Members":

"The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association has enlarged our views, broadened our ideas, increased our profit, and given us an entirely different viewpoint from which to judge our competitors."

"The friendships we have formed and the knowledge gained through the bulletins of the Secretary and President have made us enthusiasts."

"The exchange of ideas is worth many times the cost."

"A pointer on alcohol saved us enough in one year to pay dues for ten years, and the benefits will continue as long as we remain in business."

"It's all so good we would not know how to pick the best. Our firm belongs to several trade associations, but in none do we find so little selfishness or as much of the real 'get-together' interest as in the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association."

"We have just learned what our goods really cost and that it was our salesman who caused us to sell them at a loss and not our competitors."

"It has put the extract business on a higher plane. It has given me much valuable information not otherwise obtainable and which I have injected into our business with both profit and pleasure."

"Saved two hundred dollars on one little suggestion made at the last meeting."

"It has prevented our legislature from passing a law that would have put us out of business."

"We thought we were too small to be benefited, but ideas that have helped us to grow came freely and gladly from competitors who we supposed were ready 'to eat us alive.'"

"A suggestion made by one of our smallest manufacturers will pay our dues for twenty years."

"The Association has done more for us than we can ever hope to do for it."

"Twenty-five dollars looked big to us, but that was because we had but a small conception of what we would receive."

"It has brought me friendships which I shall cherish through life."

"The best money our firm ever spent."

### THE BALTIMORE PROCEEDINGS.

The minutes of the third annual meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States held in Baltimore June 4, 5 and 6, 1912. This annual reprint is the most valuable single publication of interest to flavoring extract manufacturers. The reprint is quite complete, and only confidential discussions were omitted.

It consists of 60 pages, 48 of which are devoted to the text, and 12 contain the advertisements of various associate members of the Association through whose co-operation the Association was enabled to publish this reprint without cost to itself.

We strongly recommend to all non-members of the Association that they communicate with Mr. Norman Peck, of Hurty-Peck & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., who will be glad to send information that will convince extract manufacturers that it will be of interest to join the Association.

### CHERRY EXTRACT AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME.

1,036,338.—Specification of Letters Patent.—Patented August 20, 1912. Application filed September 25, 1911. Serial No. 651,055.

Eugene G. Ressencourt, of St. Louis, Mo.; Harry Troll, of St. Louis, Mo., administrators of said Res-



court, deceased, assignor to F. B. Chamberlain Company, of St. Louis, Mo., a corporation of Illinois.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EUGENE G. RESSENCOURT, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Cherry Extract and Processes of Making Same, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable any one skilled in the art to which it appertains to practise said process.

My invention relates to a process of making cherry flavoring extract, and its object is to produce an extract that will be highly concentrated and will have a flavor and aroma corresponding to the fresh fruit.

In my process, I prefer to separate the seeds and skins from the pulp and then press out the greater part of the juice. The next step is to crush the pulp from which the juice has been removed, with an approximately equal quantity of high grade crystallized sugar and to this mixture add cologne spirit, which I have found to be the most suitable solvent of the aromatic substance which I desire to extract. I prefer to use the sugar in the form of crystals for the reason that the principal purpose of the sugar is to assist in crushing and separating the parts of the fruit, and the crystals as they are being broken up satisfactorily perform this function. The fact that the sugar ultimately dissolves and that its presence really adds to the commercial value of the extract, makes it a particularly valuable means for the purpose mentioned. I wish it to be understood, however, that the use of sugar in any form, while desirable, is not absolutely essential to the production of satisfactory extract, nor is it essential that the proportions as set forth be used, that amount merely having been found to be preferable. The mixture is allowed to stand a few days and is then subjected to distilling action by means of which the aromatic substances are separated from the fruit and carried over with the cologne spirit to a condenser. In beginning the extraction the mixture should be heated very gradually, and a suitable temperature to be maintained during the process of extraction is from 170 degs. F. to 200 degs. F. Care must be taken that none of the fruit is burned, since this would impair the quality of the extract, and to prevent this I usually place the crushed fruit in a perforated strainer within the retort. This prevents the fruit from coming into contact with the sides and bottom of the vessel. The distilling action is continued until the volume of the mixture is reduced to about one-half of its original volume. The residue which contains the sugar, coloring matter of the fruit, and some undistilled spirit, is then strained, preferably through a double linen cloth, and after cooling is added to the distillate. The result is a highly concentrated cherry extract which corresponds to the fruit in color, flavor and aroma. I have found, however, that it adds to the quality of the extract, as well as to the delicacy and permanency of its aroma and its exact correspondence to the fruit, to add bitter almond oil, which is preferably done at the time the fruit is mixed with the cologne spirit. I prefer to use almond oil from which all of the prussic acid has been removed.

I will now give a particular example of the details of my process; first, I remove the skins and seeds from about 6 gallons of unwashed cherries, and then press the pulp to remove the greater part of the juice with the result that between 3 and 4 gallons of pulp will be left. This pulp is mixed with an equal quantity, by weight, or about 32 pounds, of rock candy, which should preferably be broken into coarse pieces and the mixture is ground in a mortar under strong pressure until all of the rock candy is dissolved. I then add about one-half the quantity by volume, or about 3 gallons, of cologne spirit, and about 60 grains per gallon of mixture, or about 540 grains, of oil of bitter almonds, and allow the whole to stand for several days, after which it is subjected to distilling action, the distillation being carried on at a temperature of from 170 degs. to 200 degs. F. until the volume of the mixture has been reduced to about one-half. The residue is then strained and the liquid portion thereof mixed with the distillate.

While the process just described produces a satisfactory extract, I prefer, in practice, to also make use of the skins and seeds of the fruit in the manner which I will now set

forth, for the purpose of giving the extract more perfect characteristic color of the fruit and adding to the quantity, quality and permanence of its aromatic content.

I cut the skins of the cherries into small pieces and grind them up with an equal quantity of rock candy and then add about twice the quantity by volume of cologne spirit. This mixture is allowed to stand two weeks or longer, when it may be strained and the liquid added to the distillate previously described. I prefer, however, to add the mixture without straining to the mixture containing the pulp and distil the whole together. I find that by employing the skins of the cherries in the manner described, the color of the resulting extract is improved. I also immerse the seeds in cologne spirit, using about two gallons of the spirit to one gallon of the seeds, for example. After being allowed to stand about a month, the liquid is strained off and, as in the case of the liquid resulting from treating the skins, may be directly added to the distillate, but I prefer to also add it to the pulp mixture before distillation. In any case, the quantity of cologne spirit contained in the quantity of mixture distilled should be about half as great as the quantity of the other ingredients taken together.

It should be understood that the mixture of any part of the fruit with cologne spirit may be allowed to stand longer than the length of time mentioned, if desired.

I claim:

1. The process of making cherry extract which comprises mixing the fruit with cologne spirit and almond oil, and subjecting the mixture to distilling action substantially as described.

2. The process of making cherry extract which comprises crushing a mixture of sugar and cherry pulp, adding cologne spirit and oil of bitter almonds, and subjecting the mixture to distilling action.

3. The process of making cherry extract which comprises crushing a mixture of sugar and cherry pulp, adding cologne spirit and oil of bitter almonds, subjecting the mixture to distilling action until the volume is reduced about one-half, straining the residue and adding it to the distillate.

4. The process of making cherry extract which comprises crushing a mixture of sugar and cherry pulp, adding cologne spirit, oil of bitter almonds, and the liquid resulting from treating cherry skins with cologne spirit, subjecting the whole to distilling action until the volume is reduced about one-half, straining the residue and adding it to the distillate.

5. The process of making cherry extract which comprises mixing the fruit with a solvent of the aromatic substances of cherries and almond oil, and subjecting the mixture to distilling action.

6. The process of making cherry extract which comprises removing the skins and seeds from unwashed cherries, crushing the pulp with an approximately equal quantity by weight of rock candy, adding cologne spirit and oil of bitter almonds, subjecting the mixture to distilling action at a temperature of about 180 degs. F. until the volume is reduced one-half, straining the residue, and mixing it with the distillate.

7. The process of making cherry extract which comprises removing the skins and seeds from unwashed cherries, crushing the pulp with an approximately equal quantity by weight of rock candy, adding cologne spirit, oil of bitter almonds and the liquid resulting from treating the seeds with cologne spirit, subjecting the mixture to distilling action until the volume is reduced one-half, straining the residue, and mixing it with the distillate.

8. The herein described product comprising oil of almonds and the distillate of a mixture of cherries with a solvent of the aromatic substances thereof.

9. A flavoring compound comprising oil of almonds, the distillate of a mixture of cherries with cologne spirit, and the liquid portion of the undistilled residue.

(Claims 10 and 11 omitted.)

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

EUGENE G. RESSENCOURT. [L. S.]

Witnesses: W. A. ALEXANDER, B. L. CROWLEY.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

### FEDERAL.

#### Notices of Judgments Given Under Pure Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1592. Basilea & Callandra, New York, N. Y.; misbranding of grape brandy; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

1593. Bessire & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; misbranding of apple jelly, compound sugar jelly, and blackberry pie filling compound; found guilty on first count and fined \$200 and costs; *nolle prosequi* was entered as to the second and third counts.

1594. S. J. Stevens & Co., Sheboygan, Wis.; misbranding of cheese; condemned and forfeited.

1595. Zschunke Bros., Baltimore, Md.; misbranding of lemon flavored pie filling; condemned and forfeited.

1596. W. J. Bush & Co., Linden, N. J.; alleged adulteration and misbranding of raspberry fruit juice and strawberry fruit juice; pleaded not guilty; verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury.

1597. Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; adulteration and misbranding of sugar vinegar; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of bond of \$500, product should be released.

1598. H. F. Kauffman & Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of blackberry cordial; condemned and forfeited.

1599. A. M. Laevison & Co., Paducah, Ky.; misbranding of temperine; condemned and forfeited.

1600. Williams Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich.; adulteration and misbranding of Highland brand tomato catsup; misbranding of compound glucose apple jelly; adulteration of Waldorf brand tomato catsup; entered a plea of *nolo contendere*, fined \$1 in each case with costs.

1601. Anchor Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La.; adulteration and misbranding of orange extract; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.

1602. Fisher Bros., Seattle, Wash.; misbranding of solid oil; adulteration and misbranding of vanilla flavor; pleaded guilty; fined \$25 on each three counts, and costs taxed at \$25.26.

1603. Frutena Co., Baltimore, Md.; adulteration and misbranding of Frutena; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of bond and costs, product should be released.

1604. Adulteration of oysters in shell; condemned and forfeited.

1605. Pan American Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La.; adulteration and misbranding of lemon flavor; pleaded guilty; fined \$100 and costs.

1606. Charles H. Adams Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.; adulteration and misbranding of so-called castor oil; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.

1607. Star Canning Co., Austin, Ind.; adulteration of tomato pulp; condemned and forfeited.

1608. Carolina Pine Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio; adulteration and misbranding of turpentine; condemned and forfeited.

1609. John Wildi Evaporated Milk Co.; misbranding of milk; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of costs and bond of \$2,000, product should be released.

1610. Sea Gull Spec. Co., Baltimore, Md.; alleged misbranding of sodarine; dismissed.

1611. Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co., misbranding of macaroni; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of costs and bond of \$750, product should be released.

1612. A. Pepp & Sons Co., Phila., Pa.; misbranding of German grits; condemned and forfeited.

1613. Oelerich & Berry Co., Chicago, Ill.; misbranding of sorghum syrup; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of costs and bond, product should be released.

1614. McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md.; adulteration and misbranding of paprika; condemned and forfeited.

1615. Richard C. Miller, Washington, D. C.; adulteration of oysters in shell; condemned and forfeited; but on delivery of bond, product should be released.

1616. Arthur H. Wells, Washington, D. C.; adulteration of oysters; condemned and forfeited; but on delivery of bond of \$100, product should be released.

1617. Avis Cider and Vinegar Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of so-called sugar vinegar; condemned and forfeited; but on delivery of bond of \$500, product should be released.

1618. Place Bros., Oswego, N. Y.; alleged adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; condemned and forfeited; but on delivery of bond of \$500 and all costs, product should be released.

1619. Charles Raab, Hurlock, Md.; adulteration of tomato pulp; on payment of fees, product was released.

1620. Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; misbranding of maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited; but on delivery of bond of \$250 and all costs, product should be released.

1621. T. M. Nicholson, Bucksport, Me.; misbranding of fish; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of all costs and delivery of bond of \$500, product should be released.

1622. E. W. Oest Co., San Francisco, Calif.; adulteration and misbranding of apple and currant jelly and apple and loganberry jelly; found guilty; fined \$200.

1623. Hudson Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; misbranding of vanilla extract; condemned and forfeited.

1624. Marchesini Bros., New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of olive oil; guilty; fined \$300 and 10 days imprisonment county jail.

1625. North East Preserving Works, North East, Pa.; adulteration of tomato pulp; entered a plea of *nolo contendere*; fined \$100 and costs.

1626. National Pickle & Canning Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration of tomato catsup; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.

1627. Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co., Inc., Mitchell, S. D.; adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of all costs, and bond of \$200, product should be released.

1628. American Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.; misbranding of blackberry cordial; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.

1629. F. W. Goeke & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of so-called sugar feed; pleaded guilty; fined \$5 on each count with costs.

1630. Derr & Lowenthal, Phila., Pa.; adulteration of frozen eggs; condemned and forfeited.

1631. Spira & Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration of paprika; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

1632. Roberts Bros., Baltimore, Md.; adulteration of tomato pulp; condemned and forfeited.

1633. S. H. Levins Sons, Kent Co., Del.; adulteration of tomato paste; condemned and forfeited; and claimant should pay all costs amounting to \$50.33.

1634. Dennis Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; adulteration of candy; condemned and forfeited.

1635. Allen & Lewis, Portland, Oregon; misbranding of rice; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of bond of \$300, product should be released.

1636. Albert & Gerber, New York, N. Y.; adulteration of frozen eggs; condemned and forfeited.

1637. C. F. Lamont, Brooklyn, N. Y.; adulteration of dried eggs; condemned and forfeited.

1638. Davis, Baxter & Co., Portland, Me.; misbranding of lima beans; condemned and forfeited; but on delivery of bond of \$100, product should be released.

1639. Manhattan Importing Co., Cleveland, Ohio; misbranding and alleged adulteration of vanilla extracts; product misbranded but not adulterated; on delivery of bond of \$500, and payment of costs, product should be released.

1640. Italian Star Produce Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of olive oil; pleaded guilty; fined \$20.

1641. E. G. Lyon & Raas Co., San Francisco, Calif.; misbranding of maraschino cherries; product was re-



leased on payment of costs, taxed at \$31.60 and delivery of bond of \$250.

1642. Henry Heide, New York, N. Y.; alleged adulteration of candy eggs, peaches, and pears; not guilty; case now on appeal.

#### Had Complied With Government Requirements.

Relating to Notice of Judgment No. 1614, referred to by title under Pure Food and Drug Notes, McCormick & Co., of Baltimore, Md., advise that the goods in question were passed by the Government at the time of importation, though they were labeled in exactly the same way as when later shipped by McCormick & Co.

#### "Not Guilty," Says Jury in Fruit Juice Case.

On account of its interest and importance to the trade and to those interested in the enforcement of food laws, Notice of Judgment No. 1596, headed, "Alleged Adulteration and Misbranding of Raspberry Fruit Juice and Strawberry Fruit Juice," is printed in full as follows:

On November 15, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against W. J. Bush & Co., a corporation, Linden, N. J., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On January 13, 1911, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Illinois of a consignment of an article called and designated raspberry fruit juice which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "One Pound Concentrated Raspberry Fruit Juice. Prizes awarded to W. J. Bush & Co. Incorporated New York, Chicago, Laboratory and works Linden, N. J. For good specimens of fruit essences and essential oils.

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, none; solids, 83.10 per cent.; sugar as invert, 41.68 per cent.; ash, 7.88 per cent.; salt free ash, 3.78 per cent.; salt, 4.10 per cent.; alkalinity of total ash calculated as potassium carbonate, 3.25 per cent.; total phosphates ( $P_2O_5$ ) (mg) 290; total acids as citric, 8.16 per cent.; esters as ethyl acetate, 0.15 per cent. Adulteration of the product was charged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a compound and mixture prepared in imitation of raspberry fruit juice, was alleged to have been substituted wholly for said product. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the product was labeled "Raspberry Fruit Juice," and said label was alleged to have been false and misleading because it deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was genuine raspberry juice, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was prepared in imitation of the genuine article.

(2) On January 31, 1911, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Illinois of a consignment of an article called and designated strawberry fruit juice, which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "One Pound Concentrated Strawberry Fruit Juice. Prizes, Medals awarded W. J. Bush & Co. incorporated, New York, Chicago, Laboratory & works Linden, N. J. For good specimens of fruit essences and essential oils.

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, none, solids, 79.98 per cent.; sugar as invert, 54.48 per cent.; ash, 6.91 per cent.; salt free ash, 3.73 per cent.; salt, 3.18 per cent.; alkalinity of total ash calculated as potassium carbonate, 2.94 per cent.; total phosphates ( $P_2O_5$ ) (mg) 304; total acids as citric, 8.10 per cent.; esters as ethyl acetate, 1.93 per cent. Adulteration of this product was charged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a compound and mixture prepared in imitation of strawberry fruit juice, was alleged to have been substituted wholly for said product. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the product was labeled "Strawberry Fruit Juice," and said label was

alleged to have been false and misleading because it deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was genuine strawberry juice, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was prepared in imitation of the genuine article.

On December 26, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty and on February 14, 1912, the case having come on for trial, before the court and a jury, a verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury, by direction of the court.

#### Federal Food Law Notes.

New York importers are urging President Taft to reorganize the Board of Food and Drug Inspection in the Bureau of Chemistry. They point out that the retirement of Dr. Dunlap and Solicitor McCabe offers an opportunity to recast the board. The expected announcement of Dr. Doolittle as Dr. Wiley's successor still hangs in the balance.

Warwick M. Hough, counsel for the saccharin manufacturers, has issued a statement in which he attacks the ruling recently made against that product by the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### New Hampshire.

The July Quarterly Bulletin of the New Hampshire Board of Health reports a long list of flavors and extracts analyzed, of which the following called for the remarks as stated:

1401a. Standard Bottling & Extract Co., Boston, Soluble Lemon Oil; misbranded, is a solution of citral containing 1 per cent. true lemon oil; color non-permissible.

1420a. Blue Seal Supply Co., Blue Seal Lemon Sour; is not lemon sour, but a dilute alcoholic solution of citral, heavily colored with tartarazine, a non-permissible and deleterious color.

1430a. Eastern Extract Co., Boston, Lemon; dilute solution of citral containing 0.5 per cent. lemon oil, not properly labeled.

1422a. Puffer Mfg. Co., Boston, Perfectly Soluble Orange Extract, Vegetable Colored; misbranded, color not vegetable; extract possesses a distinct flavor of caraway oil; solids 0.13 per cent., alcohol 38.75 per cent.

1445a. Boss Extract Co., Boston, Boss' Orange Syrup, 0.1 of 1 per cent. benzoate of soda and colored; orange flavored sugar solution containing 74.66 per cent. solids, use of benzoate illegal, color doubtful, no appreciable acidity.

1436a. Beach & Clarridge Co., Boston, Strawberry Extract; 12.89 per cent. solids, mainly sugar, with some resins; alcohol about 40 per cent.; color non-permissible.

1447a. Innis Spieden Co., New York, Oil Raspberry, Natural Flavor, Non-chemical, Non-etheral, Uncolored, Highly Concentrated Fruit Juices and Nothing Else; U. S. Guar. 5519; 2.10 per cent. solids, including much plant resins and some tartaric acid; alcohol about 55 per cent., flavor not natural, is an imitation, grossly misbranded.

#### Maine.

Director Woods' Official Inspections No. 41 gives a list of samples of brands of extract of vanilla, collected in the winter of 1912, all of which were passed as pure vanilla extracts. A list also is given of brands of imitation vanilla flowers, all of which were passed as being properly branded.

#### Pennsylvania.

Commissioner Foust, in monthly bulletin No. 5, reports several analyses of extracts, etc., but all met with the requirements of his department.

The expenses of the department a year are about \$70,000; but it has more than paid for itself since January 1. The receipts for 1912 to August 21 were \$115,473. For August the receipts were \$4,068.

#### Criticizes Government Tests.

Dr. H. E. Barnard, of Indianapolis, State Chemist of Indiana, addressed the Association of Official Agricultural

(Continued on page 200.)

# TRADE NOTES

Mr. Justin Dupont, of Argenteuil, France, who has been here during the last month as an official French delegate to the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, sailed for home on the *La France* on October 10.

Referring to our interview with Mr. Dupont in the September issue, page 167, we wish to correct an obvious error in the third line of the second paragraph. The word American should be European.

Mr. Leon Givaudan, of Geneva, Switzerland, sailed for home on the *La France* October 10.

In the accompanying photograph we present Mr. Ben Elson, of Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York, and Mr. Frank M. Noonan, of T. N. Noonan & Co., Boston. The photo was taken at the summer residence of the Noonans which is built on the heights of Nantasket Beach just outside of Boston. The house is built on the Pompeian style, and is noted in the neighborhood for its architectural beauty.



MESSRS. ELSON AND NOONAN.

Mr. Elson is a man of strong character and virile temperament, and is well liked by his many friends.

Mr. Walter Noonan, a brother of the gentleman on the left, who was operated upon recently for appendicitis is convalescing rapidly.

Mr. Joseph Abraham, soap maker for Frederick K. Stearns Co., Detroit, Mich., was a recent visitor to New York City. He was in quest of soap-making machinery.

Mr. Alexander Gimonet, perfumer for Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., was a visitor to New York City recently.

Mr. E. Burnham, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of Kalos Ozone toilet preparations and perfumes, announces that his son, Dr. G. Burnham, who received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale University last June, has become associated in business as chemist.

Mr. Charles Gibson, president of Walker & Gibson, of Albany, N. Y., and of the Gibson Drug Co., Rochester, N. Y., was in New York City early this month on business connected with his duties as chairman of the Board of Control of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Announcement was made recently of the engagement of Mr. Carl L. Vietor, of Rockhill & Vietor, of this city, to marry Miss Martha Knox Orr, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander M. Orr, who was a prominent citizen of New York.

Edwin H. Burr, of New York, who is an ardent Bull Mooser, had an amusing experience recently in his home town, Red Bank, N. J. The local Progressive organization had arrangements all made for a banner raising on October 10th, and as the gentleman scheduled for the oration did not show up, Mr. Burr was drafted to save the occasion.

He spoke extemporaneously, of course, and at the conclusion of his fitting remarks was heartily applauded. The next day the weekly Republican newspaper appeared, and as the editor is an ardent Taft man, it seems that he could not refrain from making an unfriendly report of the affair. His account was brief; but what it lacked in length it made up in incisiveness.

The editor simply wrote the following: "There was a Progressive banner raising last night. Mr. E. H. Burr spoke and the local band also made a noise."

Mr. Burr is a man of genial temperament so he took in good part the chaffing of his friends.

Mr. Williard A. Walsh, representing the Compagnie Morana, was in the city from Chicago for a few days recently in connection with the business of the company.

Mr. N. Stern, American representative of Kramp & Co., Offenbach, A. M., Germany, returned to this country on board of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II on September 18. This concern, which was established in 1832, makes a specialty of perfume work and it has one of the finest plants in Germany, as we learned by a visit to it in May, 1911.

Imperial Soap Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., which recently increased its capital stock to \$50,000, has decided to build a new plant for the manufacture of perfumes, soaps and cleaning powders.

Howard D. Brewer, junior member of the drug firm of Brewer & Co., Worcester, Mass., has bought the interests of Herbert E. Howe, treasurer of the Pierce & Rice Oil Co., with factories at 2 Canterbury street, manufacturers of oils and soaps. The name has been changed to that of the Eastern Supply Co., and is composed of David B. Rice and Mr. Brewer. Mr. Brewer becomes treasurer and Mr. Rice retains his position as president.

Arrangements have been made whereby Henry K. Wampole & Co., Ltd., of Perth, Ontario, have become the sole Canadian selling agents for soaps, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured by the Andrew Jergens Co., of Cincinnati, U. S. A. To carry on the manufacturing for the Canadian trade a branch has been formed, which is known as the Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd., of Perth, Ontario.

Mr. W. G. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, is calling on the trade throughout the Middle West.

The Buedingen Box & Label Co., has moved its New York office to Room 301 in the same building, 200 Broadway. The telephone number is Cortlandt 4408.

Whitall Tatum Co. call the attention of the trade to their line of toilet set bottles, which already are being largely used in preparation for the holidays. The company suggests the desirability of the increased use of these bottles for this purpose and will send complete information and prices to our readers upon request. The Whitall Tatum Co. make a specialty of supplying glass containers of all kinds for perfumery and toilet preparations.

The Camden & Philadelphia Soap Company has gone into bankruptcy, having assets of \$94,153 and liabilities of \$68,468. The real estate holdings are placed by the company at \$21,785. An order of reference in the case was received October 7 by S. Conrad Ott, referee, from Judge Rellstab, of the United States District Court. Joseph W. Graham, of Camden, is the petitioning creditor. The company's plant is at 507 Main street, Camden, N. J.

Mr. S. Isermann, treasurer and general manager of Van Dyk & Co., New York, is on a western trip.

An American consul in India writes that a firm of manufacturers has expressed a desire to receive from American manufacturers particulars concerning the equipment necessary for an extension of its plant. It is a machine for a complete factory on a small scale worked by steam power for manufacturing hard soap, soft soap, varnish, and boiler composition. This firm manufactures at its plant a number of chemical articles. Firms desiring to act in this matter should write, mentioning No. 9581, of "Foreign Trade Opportunities," to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

The editor of the Hennessey, Okla., *Clipper* prints the following phonetic communication from a reader who thought himself aggrieved because of discrimination shown against him in the "society columns" of that paper:

"Mister editur. I want to noe why hit is that you use so infurnal much parshality in your little ole paper. Me an' my fokes has bin visitin' haf duzin times latly, an' you never sed one wurd about hit. You run after big bugs an' let the little ones goe. I have bin thinkin' of subscribin' fur the *Clipper*, but I wont do hit now. You no hoo this is. (Signed) One Hoo Has Been Ronged."

Mr. Joseph Duke, for fifty years in the employ of, and for thirty years foreman of the toilet soap department of Colgate & Co., in Jersey City, retired on a pension on October 1. He was fourteen years old when he entered the company's employ. About 150 of the girls employed in the department gathered to bid him farewell and presented him with a Masonic ring.

James S. Kirk & Co., soaps, Cincinnati, O., has purchased property for \$35,000 for an enlargement of its plant. The new building will cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Charles Reilly, a stock clerk in Hegeman & Company store rooms, No. 66 West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, New York, was arrested recently on a charge of

grand larceny. The drug company had reported to the police that since last spring more than \$1,000 worth of rare perfume and some expensive cold cream had been stolen from its store rooms. Detective Birmingham discovered that Reilly, who is nineteen, was attentive to several girls. He also discovered that Reilly's girl friends appeared to be using perfume freely. The detective says he found three bottles of perfumery in the lad's pockets.

At the recent Barber Supply Dealers' Convention there were several exhibits made by those who manufacture or handle machinery, etc., used by manufacturers of barber supplies, and one of the exhibits that attracted considerable attention was Davis's Automatic Filter shown by M. L. Barrett & Co., Chicago.

Those present at the convention were invited to guess how long it would take to filter a 50-gallon barrel of witch-hazel, and the lucky estimator was Mr. Carl Burris, of F. W. Fitch & Co., Boone, Iowa, who guessed 19 minutes and 5 seconds; the actual time required was 20 minutes and 5 seconds.

An advertisement describing and illustrating this filter appears on another page of this issue.

Two large lumps of ambergris were picked up at sea recently, one in the Pacific Ocean near Seward, Alaska, and the other one in the Mediterranean, somewhere along the Italian coast.

The former piece, weighing about 52 lbs. when taken from the water, was found by Dr. Elliott and George Bowes. The two were in a launch at Seward Harbor when their way was barred by a large whale. They stopped the launch and watched the animal until it swam away leaving on the surface of the churned water what they recognized as ambergris.

The other lucky finder was Mme. Caroline White, the well-known opera singer. While cruising on a yacht she saw what she believed to be a jelly fish. She asked a deck hand to get a boat hook and haul the object aboard, and it proved to be a lump of ambergris, which is said to be worth about \$15,000.

The output of hard soaps from Illinois, according to the census report, was 55,646,050 pounds in 1909, or 28.1 per cent. greater than in 1904. The quantity of tallow, grease and other fats used shows a decrease in 1909, as compared with 1904 of 31.1 per cent.; that of cottonseed oil a decrease of 81.3 per cent., and of caustic soda 21.2 per cent. On the other hand the quantity of palm-kernel oil used increased 108.3 per cent., foots 60.1 per cent., and soda ash 60.1 per cent.

The Larkin Soap Co. will erect an eight-story factory building at Twenty-second and Arch streets, Philadelphia, to cost about \$250,000. It will be of fireproof construction throughout. The property was purchased two years ago by Adrian Larkin for \$160,000.

#### Drawback on Soap-Pressing Machines.

In Treasury Decision 32837 a drawback allowance of not more than two pairs of imported dies to each machine is allowed on soap-pressing machines manufactured by the Machinery Designing & Manufacturing Co., New York City.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DUNN'S PURE FOOD AND DRUG LEGAL MANUAL, edited by Charles Wesley Dunn, A.M., LL.B., two volumes. 2,500 pages, with quarterly addenda; published annually, at \$12, at 32 Liberty street, New York.

The first volume of this important compilation of pure food and drug laws has been received, and it is understood that the second volume is very near completion and delivery. Volume I. of the Manual is self-indexing and is complete in itself, containing all Federal, State and territorial general food and drug laws, special laws relating to food, drugs, paints, turpentine, etc.; rules and regulations, standards, food inspection decisions, court decisions, etc. The compiler had the co-operation of practically all of the Washington and State officials concerned in the enforcement of these laws, so that the publisher is justified in making a claim for reliability, completeness and accuracy.

Volume I. bears every evidence of care in its preparation. It is arranged with uniformity and the classification enables the seeker for information to ascertain all about a particular subject quickly and comprehensively. Not only is the information supplied regarding each topic, but the laws, etc., are published in complete text, while the indexing gives ready access to the same. A feature is the pointing out of variations between the Federal and the State laws with reference to about 215 separate topics.

Mr. Dunn, who is a prominent lawyer of this city, has given his best thought and effort to this work, which practically will be a continuous publication, for the two volumes will be revised and reissued every year, with quarterly amendatory sheets to be sent to subscribers without extra charge. Considering the service furnished, the price of subscription is very reasonable and its value will be appreciated generally. The United States Department of Agriculture has ordered complete sets of the Manual for all of the laboratories and branch laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry. While the Manual is intended primarily for the trade, it will have its place in the libraries of attorneys and others who are in any way interested in food and drug laws, and who desire to keep in touch with changes made by the legislatures and other bodies which have the power to make them.

Mr. George L. Douglass, counsel of the Proprietary Association of America, who is in the front rank of experts on food and drug laws, recently sent the following to the editor:

"I strongly commend the work in which you are engaged and I trust that Dunn's Food and Drug Legal Manual will soon be completed and ready for distribution. It will undoubtedly save a great amount of labor to both business and professional men who are interested in keeping up with the decisions rendered under the Food and Drugs Law from time to time.

"I should think every food and drug manufacturer in the country would need to have your Manual at hand if his business is of any importance."

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE STUDENT AND MANUFACTURER. Edited by Allen Rogers, in charge of Industrial Chemistry, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Albert Aubert, formerly Professor of Chemistry, University of Maine. There were 34 collaborators, among them being Mr. Alois von Isakovics, of Monticello, N. Y., who is

the author of chapter 29 entitled "Essential Oils, Synthetic Perfumes and Flavoring Materials."

The book is 6½ in. x 10 in., 854 pages, of which 13 are index. There are 340 illustrated. The paper is good and the printing excellent. The chapter devoted to essential oils, etc., consists of 30 pages, and is systematically and clearly presented. Chapter 30 was written by Dr. Rogers and is devoted to "Resins, Oleo-Resins, Gum-Resins and Gums," and covers 9 pages.

For the manufacturing chemist this book will prove of great value, for it carries out very well the purpose expressed in the preface "to assemble the ideas of a large number of men who are recognized authorities in their respective lines, and thus produce a volume which would represent modern American methods and processes."

RENALL AD-VANTAGES for September consisted of 72 pages, being much larger than the usual size and filled with matter of interest to the members of the big co-operative concern known as the United Drug Co., of Boston.

BIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, for October, 1912, just received, is devoted to the Floras of the Arctic Regions, Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Lapland, Russian Poland and Caucasia.

LIQUID BOTTLER, Chicago, Ill., published by the Liquid Carbonic Co., devoted much space to advance information regarding the New Orleans convention of the American Bottlers' Protective Association this month, in addition to other useful information. R. R. Shuman, the editor, is a pungent and progressive worker for his clientel.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cherry Chemical Co., Inc., Glenside, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in soaps and powders, with a capitalization of \$100,000.

Superior Dental Supply Co., Manhattan, New York City, has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, to manufacture and sell dental goods, by R. H. Lieberthal, F. G. Waters, of Jewett City, Conn., and I. Wilson, of New York City.

Freeman Perfume Co., Norwood, Ohio, has been incorporated to manufacture toilet articles, flavoring extracts, etc., with \$100,000 capital stock, by William D. Freeman, C. E. Apple, Allen C. Drake, John Tyler and Minnie D. Freeman.

Holothel Chemical Co., Port Ewen, N. J., has been formed with \$100,000 capitalization to import and manufacture drugs and chemicals, etc., by H. B. Heylman and C. E. Mundy, New York City, and T. N. McClosky, of Richmond Hill, N. Y.

W. S. Barney Co., soaps, Boston, Mass., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Walter S. Barney, Albert A. Hastings and William H. Irish.

Poudre Blanche Chemical Co., of Manhattan, New York City, has been incorporated in New York with \$10,000 capital, by Edward E. Conrad, 54 West 94th street, Karola Hawath and Max M. Hart, 115 Nassau street, New York City.

Manhattan Baking Powder Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been incorporated to manufacture, buy and sell baking powder and other food prod-



ucts, capital \$25,000, by E. P. Sayre, C. Newman, New York City; E. R. Augustin, Jersey City, N. J.

Madame Nordica Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell drugs, chemicals and medicines, with an authorized capitalization of \$200,000, by E. E. McWhitney, W. J. Maloney and Norman P. Coffin, all of Wilmington, Del.

U. & I Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture flavoring extracts, perfumes, etc., with capital stock of \$100,000, by Willard E. Simons, Mary J. Simons and Frank J. Sullivan, all of Binghamton, N. Y.

Brooklyn Dental Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in dental supplies, with \$60,000 capitalization, by T. J. Davis, C. S. Davis and W. S. Taylor, all of Brooklyn Borough, New York City.

Diamond Extract Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in flavoring extracts, etc., with capital stock of \$27,000, by W. F. Ramsey, J. C. Taylor and Charles F. Brown.

Greenhaus & Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been incorporated to deal in drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, etc., with \$30,000 capital, by Abraham S. Greenhaus, A. Ralph Greene and Henry Godley, all of 73 Nassau street, New York City.

E. J. Knapp Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell extracts, perfumery and kindred articles, with \$10,000 capital, by Edward J. Knapp, Alfred B. Tuck, J. B. Seymour, Irene M. Leach and Eva M. Knapp.

At Roanoke, Va., a company has been organized for manufacturing washing powder, with H. C. Elliott as president; Charles D. Fox, vice-president; H. W. Fry, secretary, and E. R. Chick, treasurer. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Products Co., of Peoria, Ill., has been incorporated to manufacture drugs and baking powders, with \$20,000 capital stock, by L. Hillis, J. E. Fisher and F. H. Avery.

#### BARBER SUPPLY DEALERS' CONVENTION.

The ninth annual convention of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America, held in August in Chicago, was well attended and considerable business of interest to the members was transacted. The following officers were elected for 1912-13: President, Fred Dolle, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, George Felton, Scranton, Pa.; second vice-president, Felix A. Ladwig, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, Otto R. Haas, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Wm. E. Burgher, Duluth, Minn.; executive committee: James G. Barry, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph B. Gibson, Duluth, Minn.; Alfred J. Krank, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles M. Dickson, Sioux City, Ia. The new officers have all been prominent in the association, the new president, Mr. Dolle, having served a term as head of the organization in its earlier years.

#### Drawback on Toilet Preparations.

Treasury Decision No. 32843 reports the allowance of a drawback on the following toilet preparations manufactured by Mrs. Gervaise Graham, of Chicago, in part from domestic tax-paid alcohol and imported materials: Kosmeo cream, Kosmeo face powder, hair color, Cactico hair tonic, face bleach, Bath of Isis, eyebrow stimulant, lip rouge, hygienic skin cure, White Lilac skin pure, complexion cream, complexion cream (small), dandruff cure, aromatic medication, Bonalaxa, nerve pills, toilet powder, Rose Bloom, perfect tooth paste, depilatory powder, and bleaching cream.

#### IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

JOHN D. LEATHE, soaps, Portland, Me., October, 1908.

JAMES A. WEBB, of James A. Webb & Son, cologne spirits, New York City, October, 1910.

HENRY HAGG, soaps, New Orleans, October, 1911.

EDWARD HILL NORTON, soaps, Cambridge, Mass., October, 1911.

FREDERICK W. HERMAN, superintendent of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., soaps, October, 1911.

HENRY F. GRAUTEN, soap maker, Steubenville, Ohio, October, 1911.

#### Frank A. Faxon, of Kansas City.

Mr. Frank A. Faxon, of the Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo., died suddenly of apoplexy on September 30. In our last issue we mentioned Mr. Faxon's recovery from the effects of his unfortunate accident last winter, when he fell on an icy pavement and broke his right hip. With his wife and children he spent the summer at his birth-place, Scituate, Mass., and returned to active business life at Kansas City only last month. He was stricken on his way to attend a meeting of the Commercial Club. Mr. Faxon was sixty-four years



FRANK A. FAXON.

and began life when fourteen as a clerk in a Kansas drug store. He gradually worked upward and when thirty years old became a partner in the concern which now bears his name. He leaves a widow, two daughters and two sons. The sons, Henry D. and F. Thomas, are respectively secretary and assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Faxon had served as president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and was active in its councils, besides belonging to many other trade and civic organizations. While president of the Kansas City Commercial Club he coined the oft-used slogan of progress: "Make Kansas City a good place to live in."

#### Dr. Morris Loeb, of New York.

General regret has been occasioned by the death of Dr. Morris Loeb, president of the Chemists' Club of New York, which was caused by typhoid pneumonia at his summer home in Rumson road, Seabright, N. J., on October 8. Dr. Loeb, who was in his fiftieth year, leaves a widow, who, before her marriage to him in 1895, was Miss Eda Kuhn, of Cincinnati. His father was one of the founders of a great banking house, but the son devoted himself to science, charity and philanthropy. He had a leading part in the erection of the splendid home of the Chemists' Club and was noted both for his benefactions and researches.

Mr. E. T. Commins, of Coalinga, Cal., died last month after an illness lasting several months. Until near the end he expected to resume the perfumery business.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.



**Embla**  
57042



**SEC**  
61478

**BISON**



57577

**Mercolized**

58141

**HO KA**

58714

**SPLENDOR**

63151



62949

**BEAUTYBLISH**

62371

**POURVET**

63696

**HEART  
OF THE  
HELIOTROPE**

61493

**JAP-O-NITA**

64221

**MIKADO**

64031



**L'Almo**

64157

**ISABEAU**

64947



64224

**BARBO**

64516



64115

**BONNIE GIRL**

64533

**Tenderfoot**

64654

**"ECSOLENT"**

64859

## NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,  
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

## PATENTS.

1,039,862.—POWDER-BOX.—Harry C. Welton, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to Waterbury Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., a Corporation. Filed May 3, 1912. Serial No. 694,984.

The herein described powder box comprising a body and cap, said cap formed with a round neck and a perforated top, said neck formed with an annular groove, a notch formed in the groove at the front of the neck, a cover provided with a knuckle, and a wire ring extending through said knuckle and having its ends turned into said notch whereby the cover is hinged to the neck.

1,038,900.—ORGANIC-CHLORO-COMPOUND SOAPS AND CLEANSING COMPOSITIONS.—Gustav Koller, Forest Gate, England. Filed June 22, 1911. Serial No. 634,702.

An organic chloro-compound soap or cleansing composition composed of a sodium or sodium potassium soap or a composition of which sodium or sodium potassium

soaps form an integral part, which soaps do not contain sulpho-oleaginous bodies and in which the percentage of water is so low that the amount of the fatty acid radical is more than 55 per cent. and a chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent of the ethane and ethylene series, and an organic compound made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical, which compound is soluble both in the chlorinated hydrocarbon and in water.

## TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

88,402.—Cotton-Seed Oil.—The N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, Ill.

Filed April 16, 1912. Serial No. 62,937. Published June 4, 1912.

88,450.—Talcum Powder.—A. P. Babcock Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 5, 1912. Serial No. 62,665. Published July 23, 1912.

88,456.—Soaps.—Allen Bell & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Filed January 31, 1912. Serial No. 61,162. Published July 9, 1912.

88,483.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Henriette Gabilla, Paris, France.

Filed June 15, 1911. Serial No. 57,063. Published July 16, 1912.

88,490.—Face-Lotion.—Mary Higgins, Indianapolis, Ind.

Filed May 29, 1911. Serial No. 56,688. Published July 23, 1912.

88,502.—Hair-Eradicator.—Berthe E. Levy, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 20, 1912. Serial No. 63,033. Published July 23, 1912.

88,517.—Toilet Soap.—Norddeutsche Wollkammerei & Kammgarnspinnerei, Bremen and Delmenhorst, Germany.

Filed December 21, 1910. Serial No. 53,396. Published July 9, 1912.

88,519.—Perfumery, Toilet Water, and Face-Powders.—Peninsular Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

Filed April 9, 1912. Serial No. 62,769. Published July 23, 1912.



- 88,528.—Olive-Oil.—Emmanuel G. Sophos, Lowell, Mass. Filed February 29, 1912. Serial No. 61,822. Published July 23, 1912.
- 88,530.—Toilet Soap.—John T. Stanley, New York, N. Y. Filed April 29, 1911. Serial No. 56,044. Published July 9, 1912.
- 88,531.—Soap.—The Stork Co., Boston, Mass. Filed March 15, 1911. Serial No. 55,086. Published July 9, 1912.
- 88,540.—Toilet Perfumes, Face-Powder, and Remedy for Chapped Skin.—E. Wertheimer & Cie., Paris, France. Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,520. Published July 16, 1912.
- 88,544.—Perfumery.—Alfred Wright Perfumer Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 23, 1912. Serial No. 63,063. Published July 23, 1912.
- 88,545.—Perfumery.—Alfred Wright Perfumer Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 23, 1912. Serial No. 63,064. Published July 23, 1912.
- 88,547.—Cleansing Preparation.—Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed May 8, 1912. Serial No. 63,414. Published July 30, 1912.
- 88,548.—Scouring-Soap.—Bon Ami Co., New York, N. Y. Filed January 24, 1912. Serial No. 60,993. Published June 4, 1912.
- 88,568.—Soap for Toilet and Bath Purposes.—Gowan Medical Co., Durham, N. C. Filed November 25, 1910. Serial No. 52,931. Published July 30, 1912.
- 88,576.—Medicinal Soaps.—John J. W. Kilbride, New York, N. Y. Filed May 17, 1912. Serial No. 63,598. Published July 30, 1912.
- 88,595.—Tooth Powders, Tooth Polishes, Gum Tonics, and Mouth Washes.—Jules J. Sarrazin, New Orleans, La. Filed April 30, 1912. Serial No. 63,217. Published July 30, 1912.
- 88,604.—Toilet Powder.—Walter M. Willett, San Francisco, Cal. Filed April 25, 1912. Serial No. 63,138. Published July 30, 1912.
- 88,611.—Rubefacient Ointment.—Nicholas B. Bartz, Chicago, Ill. Filed January 11, 1909. Serial No. 39,822. Published August 6, 1912.
- 88,614.—Lotions for Chapped Hands, Lips, or Roughness of the Skin.—Central Drug Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed May 13, 1912. Serial No. 63,496. Published August 6, 1912.
- 88,627.—Remedy for Dandruff.—William N. Hull, Los Angeles, Cal. Filed May 7, 1912. Serial No. 63,390. Published August 6, 1912.
- 88,642.—Toilet Soap.—The Standard Soap Co., West Berkeley, Cal. Filed June 19, 1909. Serial No. 43,119. Published August 10, 1909.
- 11, 1911. Claims use since May, 1911.)—Soap Powders. 58,141.—Jay V. Daniels, Chicago, Ill. (Filed August 11, 1911. Claims use since April 1, 1911.)—An Ointment or Cream for the Complexion.
- 58,714.—James F. Kane, Pittston, Pa. (Filed September 19, 1911. Claims use since October 1, 1911.)—Laundry Tablets used in Washing and Cleansing.
- 59,092.—Eugen Schäffer, Berlin, Germany. (Filed October 10, 1911. Claims use since May 5, 1911.)—Deodorizers, Disinfectants, Toilet and Face Powder, Rouge, Tooth Powder, Perfumery, Antiseptic Mouth Washes, Remedial Preparations for Rheumatism, neuralgia, and Skin Eruptions.
- 61,478.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since prior to January 1, 1900.)—Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Face and Toilet Powders, Talcum Powder, Rice Powder, Cream Preparations for the Skin, and Bath Powder.
- 61,493.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since May, 1910.)—Perfumes.
- 62,949.—Jap Amonia Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Filed April 17, 1912. Claims use since March 1, 1909.)—Detergent Cleaning Preparations.
- 63,151.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J. (Filed April 26, 1912. Claims use since April 17, 1912.)—Liquid and Powdered Perfumes.
- 63,371.—F. Cromwell Hand, Scranton, Pa. (Filed May 6, 1912. Claims use since April 24, 1911.)—Remedy for Complexion Disorders and Skin Beautifier.
- 63,696.—O. V. Tracy & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. (Filed May 21, 1912. Claims use since January 1, 1895.)—Olive Oil, etc.
- 64,031.—Warshaw Brothers, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 6, 1912. Claims use since January 1, 1912.)—Hair Tonic.
- 64,115.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. (Filed June 11, 1912. Under ten-year proviso. Claims use since January 3, 1879.)—Toilet Powders.
- 64,157.—Charles H. Yates, Toledo, Ohio. (Filed June 13, 1912. Claims use since May 25, 1912.)—Face Creams in Brick Form and Face Powders.
- 64,221.—Wm. H. Brown & Bro. Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed June 15, 1912. Claims use since May, 1909.)—Talcum Powder, Sachet Powders, Cold Creams, and Perfumes.
- 64,224.—The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio. (Filed June 17, 1912. Claims use since May 31, 1912.)—Talcum Powder, Perfumes, Toilet Water, Sachet Powder, and Cold Cream.
- 64,516.—Frank A. Gray, Kansas City, Mo. (Filed July 1, 1912. Claims use since about March 15, 1912.)—Hair Remedies.
- 64,533.—John S. Lees, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed July 2, 1912. Claims use since about February 1, 1912.)—Facial and Massage Creams.
- 64,654.—Edward C. Wach, Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 10, 1912. Which trademark consists of the words "Tenderfoot." Claims use since September 10, 1911.)—Foot Powders.
- 64,859.—Ecosolent Compounds, Ltd., London, England. (Filed July 22, 1912. Claims use since November, 1909.)—Ointments for Medicinal and Toilet Purposes and Medicated and Toilet Powders for External Human Use.
- 64,947.—Albert C. Manganiello, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 26, 1912. Claims use since July 1, 1912.)—Borated Talcum Powder.

## LABELS REGISTERED.

- 16,592.—Title: "Bersagliere Brand." (For Cottonseed Oil.)—The Youngstown Macaroni Co., Youngstown, Ohio. Filed August 10, 1912.

## PRINTS REGISTERED.

- 3,110.—Title: "Harmony Rose Glycerine Soap." (For Soap.)—United Drug Co., Boston, Mass. Filed August 10, 1912.

## TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 42,931.—Sentney Wholesale Grocery Co., Hutchinson, Kansas. (Filed June 10, 1909. Claims use since about March 5, 1906.)—Flavoring extracts, etc.
- 57,577.—Millard F. Windsor, Buffalo, N. Y. (Filed July

## Making Soaps with Crude Petroleum.

SOAPS WITH A HIGH CONTENT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM OR PETROLEUM DISTILLATES; MANUFACTURE OF.—K. K. Priv. Oesterreichische Länderbank. Ger. Pat. 247,417.

MONTANIC acid or montan wax, or the distillates obtained in the manufacture of these substances, are added to the soap before the petroleum is incorporated with the latter. It is stated that after the addition of the substances mentioned, up to 200 per cent. of petroleum can be permanently incorporated with the soap, giving products which yield clear solutions with water even when strongly diluted.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### BULGARIA.

Mr. C. Bagaroff, otto-of-rose distiller, Kazanlik, was recently elected as deputy to the Bulgarian Sobranje for the county of Kazanlik.

### CHINA.

**ESSENTIAL OILS.**—The exports of essential oils, particularly star-anise and cassia oils, from all China showed a notable increase in 1911 over 1910, in spite of unfavorable conditions in China, the year's record in these products being substantially complete before the critical times of the closing months of the year come on. The exports of such oils from China to all countries amounted to 921,600 lbs. in 1911, as compared with 1,993,860 lbs. in 1910. From two-thirds to three-fourths of this trade in all China is handled through Hong-Kong.

### FINLAND.

**PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.**—The French Consul at Helsingfors states that the imports of perfumery to Finland comprise both fine and cheap goods. The following articles find a ready sale: Toilet soaps at all prices, toilet waters, vinegars, oils for the hair, brillantine, cosmetics, dentifrice liquids, powders and pastes, bottles of perfumes packed in fancy boxes at a moderate price. Bottles of assorted perfumes on gilt or silvered metal stands—two, three or four bottles—would also have a good chance of success, especially at the time of the Christmas and New Year festivals. These articles should be offered not only to perfumers but also to buyers of fancy goods. The use of perfumery is not general among the people of Finland, and varies considerably among classes and races. It is mostly in favor among the Russians. Scandinavians seem to look for antiseptic or hygienic properties in articles of toilet in preference to delicacy of perfume. According to the trade statistics, essential oils and concentrated essences comprise more than a fifth of the total imports and are supplied for the most part by Germany. Perfumery and toilet articles are sold in the large grocery and drug stores, by fashionable dressmakers and in the bazaars, and by chemists and hairdressers.

### FRANCE.

We learn with regret of the death of Mme. Vallois, September 28, at the advanced age of 81 years. Mme. Vallois was the mother of M. Georges Vallois, of Etablissements Chiris and Jeancard, Paris. As we go to press we hear that Mr. Vallois himself died on the 16th of this month.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**PERFUMERY EXPORTS.**—The trade statements of Great Britain for last year again was satisfactory for perfumers. The total exports of perfumery were valued at £330,903 last year, as against £275,347 in 1910, and £228,654 in 1909. The following list of the countries to which perfumery valued at more than £10,000 was exported in 1911, will show that a considerable increase took place in the exports to India and the Argentine Republic, and in a lesser degree to British South and West Africa, New Zealand and Germany:

	1910.	1911.
India .....	£40,408	£52,217
Australia .....	44,009	44,171
France .....	27,227	26,126
British South Africa .....	23,215	26,495
British West Africa .....	14,495	17,896
Germany .....	10,957	13,918
Japan .....	8,495	11,238
Argentine Republic .....	9,851	18,754
New Zealand .....	7,250	10,000

There was, however, a decrease in the exports to the

United States, last year's figures being £9,738 as against £10,452 in 1910.

**BRITISH EXHIBITION.**—An Imperial Exhibition will be held in London for six months of the year 1915.

### GREECE.

**OLIVE CROP.**—Consul General Gale, under date of September 4, reports a lack of rain in the previous six weeks, causing the olive crop to suffer. In Attica and Boeotia, where practically no rain had fallen since May, the yield of oil will be not more than one-tenth of that of last year. In some of the districts of these provinces no oil whatever will be produced. The total estimated yield of olive oil of the whole country for 1912-13 will be about 6,800,000 gallons, which will be hardly more than enough to supply the local consumption. There is said, however, to be a stock of oil in Greece and Crete left from 1911-12 of 13,600,000 to 15,220,000 gallons.

### IRELAND.

**SOAP.**—Late consular reports show that in 1910 Ireland imported soap valued at \$1,028,184 and exported \$261,783 of the same commodity.

### ITALY.

**SICILIAN LEMON CROP.**—Consul Arthur Garrels, Catania, August 24, says the present period is just between the end of the Verdelli season and beginning of the new lemon crop. Climatic conditions have been normal during the late spring and summer. The Verdelli season is reported as having been light in export movement and exceedingly unprofitable. High prices and a good demand for essential oil tended to high prices for fresh fruit. This, coupled with low prices and curtailed demand in America, owing to cool weather, created unfavorable export conditions. Packers have been idle for several weeks and there is no fruit in the hands of the shippers. The new crop promises to be a good average one, and shipments are expected to begin about October 25 to November 1.

**SOAP AND OLIVE OIL.**—From Palermo in 1911 the exports of soap amounted to \$11,659, and of olive oil \$358,112.

### JAPAN.

**SOAP IMPORTS.**—Toilet soap fell from £35,900 in 1910 to £33,000 in 1911, while washing soap increased from £53,500 to £56,500. In toilet soap the United Kingdom leads the way with £12,000, followed by Germany and America; but in washing soap France and America are far ahead, France sending Marseilles soap to the value of £20,000, and America's sales amounting to £23,000. France also disposes of toilet waters, perfumes, etc., to Japan to the extent of £41,000.

### PALESTINE.

**SOAP.**—Among the large purchases of Egypt from Palestine, soap is one of the most important, as practically all of the exports of this article go to that country. The value in 1911 decreased from 1910 by about \$60,000. The soap factories are located in Ramleh, Jaffa, Lydda, and Nablus, and form the most important and almost the only large industry in the district. Soap exports in 1911 from Jaffa amounted to \$702,236.

### The Domestic Market.

The advance in geranium oils, lavender and bergamot are well sustained, with further upward tendencies in geranium. Reports from Paris are that 75 fr. is demanded for spot Bourbon, and this market reflects the French

## PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices.  
For very small orders the prices would be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter .....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon .....	2.00	<b>BEANS.</b>	
" F. F. P. A. ....	4.50	Lemongrass .....	1.70-1.80		
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed .....	2.25	Tonka Beans, Angostura...	6.50
" Sweet True .....	.60-.65	" distilled .....	.50	" Para .....	3.00
" Peach-Kernel ....	.25-.30	Linaloe .....	2.75	Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.00-6.00
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon ....	3.40-4.25
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti.....	2.25-2.50
Anise .....	1.60	" artificial .....	2.00	<b>SUNDRIES.</b>	
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12	Ambergris, black ....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bay .....	2.75	Neroli, petale .....	30.00-40.00	" gray ....	25.00-27.50
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	6.35	" artificial .....	12.00-17.00	Civet, horns .....	1.50-1.75
Birch (Sweet) .....	1.75	Nutmeg .....	.80	Chalk, precipitated .....	.04¼-.06
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	3.75-4.00	Opoponax .....	7.00	Cologne Spirit .....	(gal.) 2.65-3.10
Cade .....	.20	Orange, bitter .....	2.85	Cumarin .....	3.50
Cajeput .....	.60	" sweet .....	2.65	Heliotropine .....	1.60
Camphor .....	.12	Origanum .....	40-.60	Menthol .....	9.50
Caraway Seed .....	1.00	Orris Root, concrete....(oz.)	3.50-5.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Cardamom .....	20.00-25.00	" " absolute.(oz.)	28.50-32.00	" grain ....	15.00
Carvol .....	2.00	Patchouly .....	3.00-3.60	" Tonquin, pods.. "	13.00-16.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical...	.90	Pennyroyal .....	1.00	" grains " "	21.00-24.00
" Lead free .....	1.05	Peppermint .....	2.75-3.30	" Artificial, per lb....	1.50-3.00
" Redistilled .....	1.40	Petit Grain, South American.	4.25	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.14
Cedar, Leaf .....	.45	" French .....	8.00	Orris Root, powdered and	
" Wood .....	.18	Pimento .....	1.75	granulated .....	.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	6.50-14.00	Rose .....	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	Talc, Italian .....	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Citronella .....	.39	Rosemary, French .....	.80	" French .....	25.00-30.00
Cloves .....	1.10	" Spanish .....	.50	" Domestic .....	15.00-25.00
Copaiba .....	1.15-1.25	Rue .....	4.00	Terpineol .....	35-.45
Coriander .....	6.00-9.00	Safrol .....	.45	Thymol .....	1.70
Croton .....	1.10	Sandalwood, East India....	3.10	Vanillin .....	(oz.) .33-.36
Cubebs .....	3.50	" West India....	1.60	<b>SOAP MATERIALS.</b>	
Erigeron .....	2.00	Sassafras, artificial .....	.32	Tallow, city, 6¾@6½c. (hhd.).	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	" natural .....	.75	Grease, brown, 5½@6c.; yellow,	
Fennel, Sweet .....	1.50-1.60	Savin .....	1.40	5¾@6¼c.	
" Bitter .....	.75	Spearmint .....	5.00	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 38c.;	
Geranium, African .....	7.25	Spruce .....	.50	winter yellow, 7¼@7½c.	
" Bourbon .....	7.00	Tansy .....	3.00	Cocanut oil, Cochin, 10¼c.; Ceylon,	
" French .....	11.00	Thyme, red .....	1.10	9¼c.	
" Turkish .....	3.50	" white .....	1.30	Olive oil, denatured, 80@85c.	
Ginger .....	6.50	Vetivert, Bourbon .....	6.00-7.00	Olive oil, foots, prime, 7@7¼c.	
Gingergrass .....	1.75-2.00	" Indian .....	30.00-40.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 6¾@7c.; red, prime,	
Hemlock .....	.55	Wintergreen, artificial .....	34-.36	6½c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.00	" genuine .....	4.50-5.00	Peanut, 6½@7½c.	
Kananga, Java .....	3.00	Wormwood .....	6.00	Soya Bean oil, 6½c.	
Lavender, English .....	12.00	Ylang-Ylang .....	30.00-40.00	Chemicals, borax, 3½@4c.; caustic	
" Cultivated .....	6.00			soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.65.	
" Fleurs, 28-30 .....	3.50-3.75			Rosin, water white, \$8.80.	
" U. S. P. ....	3.00				
" (Spike) .....	1.10-1.25				

situation. The principal producing centers being under French governmental control, it is not surprising that some Grasse influences are felt. Reports regarding the real cause of the high prices are various, but there seems to be no doubt that strong hands have made the dollar count in securing control of a large enough fraction of the crops to dominate the market.

Several New York dealers, pleased with the rise, sold their stocks at good profits, but far below prices now ruling; while others having no faith in the rise stayed out of the market. As a result both classes are out what they might have made; but the soap manufacturer as an intimate consumer is in a quandary, for retail prices cannot be jumped and substitutes, though they may be satisfactory, are not yet accepted with proper confidence. The present prices cannot last, of course, as there will be an increase in the acreage devoted to geranium cultivation, but in the meantime the decline will be slow.

Clove oil has advanced slightly in sympathy with the advance in the spice.

In view of the inability of the American agents of Bulgarian otto of rose shippers to establish cable communication, quotations have been recalled and contracts are being temporarily suspended quite generally. Whether or not the "war clause" will be invoked no one can say at the present time; but if there is a cessation in shipments the spot price may go to \$25. In the case of one agent, urgent requests were cabled to ship everything as soon as the danger of war threatened, and his stock is now luckily en route to this country.

### Beans.

Both Mexican and Bourbon are moving freely because of the wide spread belief on the part of consumers that no recession need be looked for. Old contracts are being taken up, and new sales are being readily made.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

(Continued from page 191.)

Chemists last month at Washington on preservatives. His speech dealt almost solely with the use of formic acid as a preservative, which he declared to be a comparatively recent discovery and one that has practically escaped prosecution under the food laws of the Federal Government and the various States.

The discussion of food adulteration was begun by Dr. A. S. Mitchell, one of the members of the Federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection. He gave an outline of the methods for determining food adulterates and then the discussion of particular foods was taken up by other members of the association present.

H. S. Bailey, of the Board of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, advanced the opinion that it would be well to adopt the new glycerine method now used by soap manufacturers and packing house people for the determination of the hardness of fats. He said this method is cheaper, less dangerous and quicker than the old alcohol method which has been in use for so long. Furthermore, he thought it would be favored by soap manufacturers, as glycerine is a by-product in the soap industry and the glycerine can be easily and readily obtained.

## PATENT FOR SOAPS AND CLEANSING COMPOUNDS.

(Continued from page 187.)

To obtain a soft chloro-compound soap which will yield with water well lathering turbid solutions of a permanent nature, I take for instance: 1 part of yellow household soap, 1 part of carbolic acid (of 33 per cent. strength) and 1 part of pentachlorethane (or any other of the organic chloro compounds mentioned). The ingredients are dissolved under application of heat.

When ethane compounds are used in the preparation of chlorinated hydrocarbon soaps from raw materials, the saponifiable raw material is first saponified in an alcoholic solution. The chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent should be added subsequently as otherwise the alkali will attack the ethane derivatives mentioned, and change them partly or completely into the corresponding ethylene derivatives. Thus tetrachlorethane would be transformed into trichlorethylene, and pentachlorethane into perchlorethylene. The ethylene compounds on the other hand are not acted upon by alkaline solutions. The chemical reaction just described would also take place when chlorinated ethane soaps are used in a warm bath containing a free alkali. This latter would be neutralized under formation of a corresponding quantity of an ethylene solvent. Chlorinated ethane soaps will therefore be of the greatest value in textile industries where free alkali, during the scouring processes, would injuriously affect the fiber or the fabrics under treatment. The presence of one of the said chlorinated ethane derivatives will therefore insure the absence of free alkali throughout the washing or scouring operations. At the same time the efficiency of the soaps is not impaired by the partial or complete transformation of one of the said chlorinated ethane derivatives into the corresponding ethylene derivatives mentioned are powerful solvents. Other chlorinated hydrocarbons such as, for instance, carbon tetrachlorid are also acted upon by caustic. But in this case the products of the reaction are not solvents and it is clear that when the solvent is destroyed the characteristic efficiency of the soap itself is destroyed. Owing to this fact and also to the higher boiling points of the majority of the solvents mentioned, their incorporation offers distinct advantages over that of carbon tetrachlorid.

When preparing an organic chloro-compound soap from raw materials, I take for instance: 1 part of a saponifiable raw material and dissolve it in 1 part of perchlorethylene (or any other suitable chloro-hydrocarbon or mixture of chloro-hydrocarbons) and after adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  part alcohol I saponify with sodium carbonate, sodium hydrate, potassium hydrate or any other saponifying materials or material and add to the finished product  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of cresol.

What I claim is:

1. The manufacture of organic-chloro-compound soaps and cleansing compositions which consist in incorporating chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents of the ethane and ethylene series (preferably tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, dichlorethylene, trichlorethylene or perchlorethylene) into soaps and compositions of which soaps form an integral part other than soaps and soap compositions containing sulfo-oleaginous bodies, by means of organic compounds are soluble both in water and in the chlorinated hydrocarbon.

2. The manufacture of soap and cleansing compositions, which consists in adding to the known oils or mixtures of oils other than those containing sulfo-oleaginous products, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents of the ethane and ethylene series, and such organic compounds, made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical, as are soluble in both the chlorinated hydrocarbons and in water, and saponifying the mixture with an appropriate compound of sodium.

3. The manufacture of soap and cleansing compositions, which consists in adding to the known oils or mixtures of oils other than those containing sulfo-oleaginous products, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents of the ethane and ethylene series, and such organic compounds, made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical, as are soluble in both the chlorinated hydrocarbons and in water, and saponifying the mixture with a sodium salt and a potassium salt mixed therewith.

4. An organic chloro-compound soap or cleansing composition compound of a sodium or sodium potassium soap or a composition of which sodium or sodium potassium soaps form an integral part, which soaps do not contain sulfo-oleaginous bodies and in which the percentage of water is so low that the amount of the fatty acid radical is more than 55 per cent. and a chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent of the ethane and ethylene series, and an organic compound made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical, which compound is soluble both in the chlorinated hydrocarbon and in water.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GUSTAV KOLLER.

Witnesses: G. B. STEPHENSON, H. WATSON.

## Aromatic Grass Oils and Vetiver Oils.

The *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute in a recent issue contains the concluding portion of the examination of a number of citronella and lemongrass oils. The oils are from *Cymbopogon* species not previously used as commercial sources. The oil of *Cymbopogon coloratus* from Fiji partakes of the character of both lemongrass and citronella. Three samples of oil had specific gravities varying from 0.9155 to 0.920, and optical rotations from  $-7$  degs. 43 min. to  $-8$  degs. 40 min. The aldehyde content was from 42 to 50 per cent., geranial 15 to 15.6 per cent., and citronellal 45.7 to 49.5 per cent. The oil from the Ceylon *C. polyneuros* has a peculiar sweet penetrating odor, and other characters quite unlike citronella or lemongrass oils. The oil of *C. seenaarens* from Sudan is also quite different from the well-known *Cymbopogon* oils. It has a pennyroyal odor, and its principal constituent appears to be an aromatic ketone resembling pulegone. An examination of Fijian vetiver oil (s.g. 1.0298) shows it to be equal to European distillates and superior to Reunion oil. Seychelles vetiver roots also yielded 0.4 per cent. of oil of excellent quality.

## Center Cores in Soap Bars.

SOAP; PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING.—A. F. Blangonnet, Moscow. Eng. Pat. 20,313.

Bars of soap containing a central core are prepared by forcing the soap through a funnel containing a drawing plate with a central opening in which a central core is fixed by means of a cross-head supported on bolts projecting from the plate. This core is so mounted that it may be readily exchanged for another of different shape.



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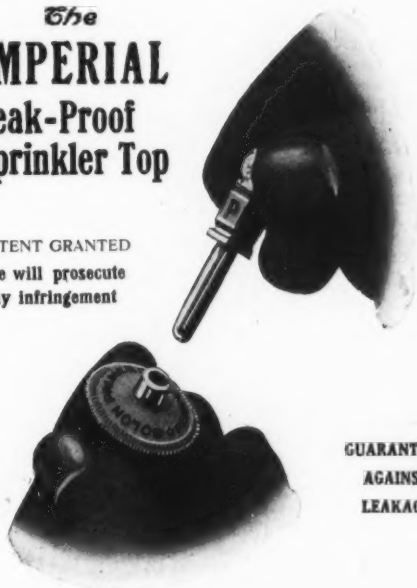
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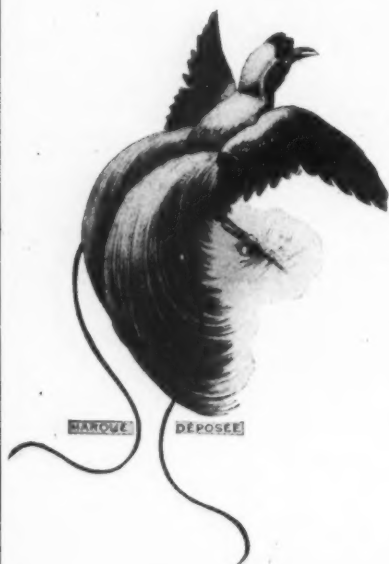


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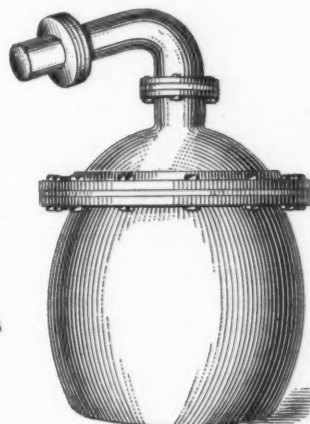
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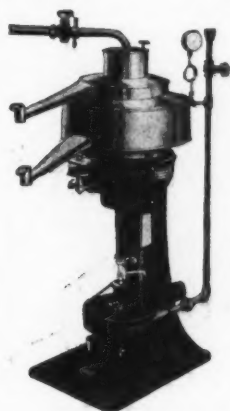
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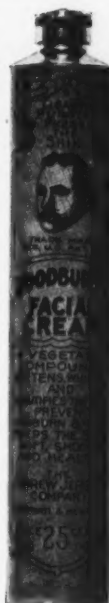
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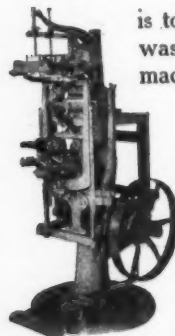
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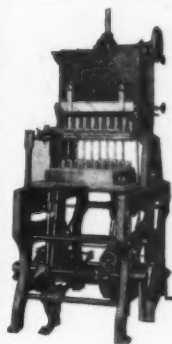
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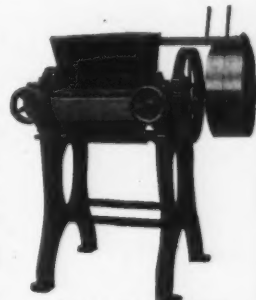
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In this compilation the Editor has consulted with Dr. W. G. Bigelow, Assistant Chief, Chief of the Division of Foods, of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who has read the preliminary manuscript relating to the federal law.

The Editor has had also the co-operation of the Food and Drug Officials of practically all the States, who have read the preliminary manuscript relating to the General laws of their respective States and by advice and suggestion have helped to make the Manual an accurate, comprehensive, and practical reference work. They highly commend the Manual for its arrangement and completeness, and its value to all interested in Pure Food and Drug Laws. The Editor is pleased to quote by permission, some of their opinions.

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In other respects, too, they stand alone, and every progressive perfumer who reads this will do well to investigate further. He will find that we have not been extravagant in our claims.

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(SEE PAGE IX)

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## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

(Continued from page 191.)

Chemists last month at Washington on preservatives. His speech dealt almost solely with the use of formic acid as a preservative, which he declared to be a comparatively recent discovery and one that has practically escaped prosecution under the food laws of the Federal Government and the various States.

The discussion of food adulteration was begun by Dr. A. S. Mitchell, one of the members of the Federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection. He gave an outline of the methods for determining food adulterates and then the discussion of particular foods was taken up by other members of the association present.

H. S. Bailey, of the Board of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, advanced the opinion that it would be well to adopt the new glycerine method now used by soap manufacturers and packing house people for the determination of the hardness of fats. He said this method is cheaper, less dangerous and quicker than the old alcohol method which has been in use for so long. Furthermore, he thought it would be favored by soap manufacturers, as glycerine is a by-product in the soap industry and the glycerine can be easily and readily obtained.

## PATENT FOR SOAPS AND CLEANSING COMPOUNDS.

(Continued from page 187.)

To obtain a soft chloro-compound soap which will yield with water well lathering turbid solutions of a permanent nature, I take for instance: 1 part of yellow household soap, 1 part of carbolic acid (of 33 per cent. strength) and 1 part of pentachlorethane (or any other of the organic chloro compounds mentioned). The ingredients are dissolved under application of heat.

When ethane compounds are used in the preparation of chlorinated hydrocarbon soaps from raw materials, the saponifiable raw material is first saponified in an alcoholic solution. The chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent should be added subsequently as otherwise the alkali will attack the ethane derivatives mentioned, and change them partly or completely into the corresponding ethylene derivatives. Thus tetrachlorethane would be transformed into trichlorethylene, and pentachlorethane into perchlorethylene. The ethylene compounds on the other hand are not acted upon by alkaline solutions. The chemical reaction just described would also take place when chlorinated ethane soaps are used in a warm bath containing a free alkali. This latter would be neutralized under formation of a corresponding quantity of an ethylene solvent. Chlorinated ethane soaps will therefore be of the greatest value in textile industries where free alkali, during the scouring processes, would injuriously affect the fiber or the fabrics under treatment. The presence of one of the said chlorinated ethane derivatives will therefore insure the absence of free alkali throughout the washing or scouring operations. At the same time the efficiency of the soaps is not impaired by the partial or complete transformation of one of the said chlorinated ethane derivatives into the corresponding ethylene derivatives mentioned are powerful solvents. Other chlorinated hydrocarbons such as, for instance, carbon tetrachlorid are also acted upon by caustic. But in this case the products of the reaction are not solvents and it is clear that when the solvent is destroyed the characteristic efficiency of the soap itself is destroyed. Owing to this fact and also to the higher boiling points of the majority of the solvents mentioned, their incorporation offers distinct advantages over that of carbon tetrachlorid.

When preparing an organic chloro-compound soap from raw materials, I take for instance: 1 part of a saponifiable raw material and dissolve it in 1 part of perchlorethylene (or any other suitable chloro-hydrocarbon or mixture of chloro-hydrocarbons) and after adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  part alcohol I saponify with sodium carbonate, sodium hydrate, potassium hydrate or any other saponifying materials or material and add to the finished product  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of cresol.

What I claim is:

1. The manufacture of organic-chloro-compound soaps and cleansing compositions which consist in incorporating chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents of the ethane and ethylene series (preferably tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, dichlorethylene, trichlorethylene or perchlorethylene) into soaps and compositions of which soaps form an integral part other than soaps and soap compositions containing sulfo-oleaginous bodies, by means of organic compounds are soluble both in water and in the chlorinated hydrocarbon.

2. The manufacture of soap and cleansing compositions, which consists in adding to the known oils or mixtures of oils other than those containing sulfo-oleaginous products, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents of the ethane and ethylene series, and such organic compounds, made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical, as are soluble in both the chlorinated hydrocarbons and in water, and saponifying the mixture with an appropriate compound of sodium.

3. The manufacture of soap and cleansing compositions, which consists in adding to the known oils or mixtures of oils other than those containing sulfo-oleaginous products, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents of the ethane and ethylene series, and such organic compounds, made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical, as are soluble in both the chlorinated hydrocarbons and in water, and saponifying the mixture with a sodium salt and a potassium salt mixed therewith.

4. An organic chloro-compound soap or cleansing composition compound of a sodium or sodium potassium soap or a composition of which sodium or sodium potassium soaps form an integral part, which soaps do not contain sulfo-oleaginous bodies and in which the percentage of water is so low that the amount of the fatty acid radical is more than 55 per cent. and a chlorinated hydrocarbon solvent of the ethane and ethylene series, and an organic compound made up of a hydrocarbon radical joined to a hydroxyl radical, which compound is soluble both in the chlorinated hydrocarbon and in water.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GUSTAV KOLLER.

Witnesses: G. B. STEPHENSON, H. WATSON.

## Aromatic Grass Oils and Vetiver Oils.

The *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute in a recent issue contains the concluding portion of the examination of a number of citronella and lemongrass oils. The oils are from *Cymbopogon* species not previously used as commercial sources. The oil of *Cymbopogon coloratus* from Fiji partakes of the character of both lemongrass and citronella. Three samples of oil had specific gravities varying from 0.9155 to 0.920, and optical rotations from  $-7$  degs. 43 min. to  $-8$  degs. 40 min. The aldehyde content was from 42 to 50 per cent., geranial 15 to 15.6 per cent., and citronellal 45.7 to 49.5 per cent. The oil from the Ceylon *C. polyneuros* has a peculiar sweet penetrating odor, and other characters quite unlike citronella or lemongrass oils. The oil of *C. seenaarensis* from Sudan is also quite different from the well-known *Cymbopogon* oils. It has a pennyroyal odor, and its principal constituent appears to be an aromatic ketone resembling pulegone. An examination of Fijian vetiver oil (s.g. 1.0298) shows it to be equal to European distillates and superior to Reunion oil. Seychelles vetiver roots also yielded 0.4 per cent. of oil of excellent quality.

## Center Cores in Soap Bars.

SOAP; PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING.—A. F. Blangonnet, Moscow. Eng. Pat. 20,313.

Bars of soap containing a central core are prepared by forcing the soap through a funnel containing a drawing plate with a central opening in which a central core is fixed by means of a cross-head supported on bolts projecting from the plate. This core is so mounted that it may be readily exchanged for another of different shape.

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